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HALF-YEARLY RETROSPECT OF DOMESTIC LITERATURE.

HISTORY.

WE are happy in being able to commence our Retrospect with the notice of several historical works of considerable merit and importance: among them is a Translation from the original Spanish, by MAURICE KEATING, esq. of "the True History of the Conquest of Mexico, by Captain Bernal Diaz del Castillo, one of the Conquerors." Among the numerous writers submitted to the review of Dr. Robertson, the work of this veteran warrior passed not without notice: it is stated by the historians to contain a prolix, minute, confused narrative of all Cortez's operations in such a rude, vulgar style as might be expected from an illiterate soldier; but as he relates transactions of which he was a witness, and in which he performed a considerable part, his account bears all the marks of authenticity, and is accompanied with such a pleasing *naïveté*, with such interesting details, with such amusing vanity, and yet so pardonable in an old soldier, who had been (as he boasts) in a hundred and nineteen battles, as render his book one of the most singular that is to be found in any language." Bernal Diaz, in his Introduction to this curious and valuable work, tells us, that during the time he was writing the same, he happened to see a work composed by Francisco Lopez de Gomara, the elegance of which made him blush for the vulgarity of his own, and throw down his pen in despair: but when he had read it, he found that the whole was a misrepresentation, and that in his extraordinary exaggeration of the number of the natives, and of those who were killed in the different battles, his account was utterly unworthy of belief. Now, says honest Diaz, as the art and beauty of historical composition is to write the truth, I shall therefore proceed with my relation, with such embellishment and ornament as I shall hereafter judge expedient. Indeed, if internal evidence has any weight, there will be little doubt as to the unqualified credibility of this work: the author, with all the simplicity and *godliness* ima-

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ginable, relates such horrible atrocities on the part of Cortez and the Spaniards—himself implicated in every transaction—as scarcely any man, who felt the enormity of them, would have committed, and certainly no man in his senses, whose object was to conceal or gloss them over, would have related. It must be observed, that Mr. Keating, without derivating in any degree from the fidelity of a translator, has entirely removed that prolixity, confusion, and vulgarity, of which Dr. Robertson complains, and has presented the "*Historia Verdadera de la Conquista de la Nueva España*" to the English public with all the chaste embellishments of style.

CHARLES GRANT, Viscount de Vaux, has composed, principally from the papers and memoirs of Baron Grant, his father, who resided twenty years in the island, "the History of Mauritius, or the Isle of France, and the neighbouring Islands, from their first Discovery to the present Time." This volume contains a great deal of curious and interesting information concerning the Island of Rodriguez, or Diego Ruis, and the Isle of Bourbon, as well as concerning Mauritius: the editor seems to have had a large mass of materials before him, which however he has not digested into so convenient and lucid a form as he ought to have done. The astronomical, geographical, and maritime observations are however extremely valuable, and the maps, which are well executed, will doubtless be found useful.

We have been much amused by Miss HELEN MARIA WILLIAMS's "Sketches of the State of Manners and Opinions in the French Republic towards the Close of the eighteenth Century." Having before taken an opportunity to observe, that this lady's style of composition has few charms for us, it is unnecessary to repeat the remark: her writings are too rapturous for the sobriety of our taste; nor indeed can we think that foreign words, crowded metaphors, and poetic extasies, are by any means suitable to the gravity and decorum of historic style. Whatever be the taste



of the reader, however, and whatever be his politics, we may venture to insure him entertainment in the perusal of these letters, which were written, we are informed in the preface, at different periods during the course of the last two years: they relate in general to the events of the day, and the discussions, opinions, and sentiments to which they gave rise, and may therefore be considered as sketches of manners, characters, and incidents in the French Revolution towards the close of the eighteenth century; and, in some sort, to use Miss Williams's striking expression, "as forming notes to the most stupendous page in the volume of human history." The letters are dated from Paris, and addressed to a gentleman at Basil:—some of the first of them relate to the Swiss Revolution, and here the author detects with indignant keenness, and exposes with just severity, many gross misstatements of facts on the part of M. Mallet du Pan, in his History of the Destruction of Helvetic liberty. Miss Williams has devoted many interesting letters to the History of the Revolution and Counter-revolution of Naples: some circumstances in connection with these events, deeply affecting the honour of the British character, are less known than they ought to be: where the Hero of the Nile is represented as the creature, the mere jailor, of the Neapolitan tyrant, we cannot but *hope*, that our author's information on this subject is incorrect. When the French army retired from Naples, that city was immediately invested by the counter-revolutionists, different bands of which, flowing from the provinces, formed before the gates, and, aided by the English, Russian, and Turkish squadrons, completely blockaded it: the republican party sallied out to attack them; but, overpowered (according to Miss Williams) by numbers twenty times superior to their own, they were compelled to retreat, and shut themselves up in the forts: that of Avigliano was first attacked, when the patriots finding all means of resistance ineffectual, set fire to the powder-magazine—the fort blew up—the garrison all perished but two, and about four hundred of the insurgents were buried under the ruins! the day following evinced that a Neapolitan populace, in their holy ardor for religion, and the preservation of social order, enjoy as true a Lestrigonian taste as any crew of Parisian Jacobins.—"Heads of patriots bathed in gore, were carried on pikes in triumph through the streets; their palpitating flesh was gnawed by these monsters

of fanaticism; those who were spared the massacre, after seeing their friends murdered before their eyes, were dragged to prison, but with circumstances of such strange inhumanity as never entered the imagination of the most abominable tyrants. Every feeling of modesty was outraged with somewhat of ingenious ferocity. Men of the highest rank, and women respectable for their virtues, were stripped naked, and dragged through the streets, after having undergone the most savage and horrible excesses which human nature can commit or suffer. The prisons and dungeons were, at the same time, thronged with persons who formed the pride and ornament of the Neapolitan nation."—The members of the Neapolitan government it seems had taken possession of the two forts of the capital, called Castel Nuovo and Castel del' Uovo, and of the Castello a mare, situated on the sea-shore, at the distance of about six leagues from Naples; this latter fort capitulated with the commander of the English squadron, Commodore Foote, who, in executing on his part the terms of the capitulation, did no more than the honour and duty of a British officer required. The Castel Nuovo likewise capitulated, obtaining security both of the persons and property of all who were in the two forts, and liberty to all, either to remain at Naples, or embark for France on board transports, which should be furnished, if necessary, at the expence of the King of Naples, and equipped with every thing requisite for the passage; and, marching out of the garrison from the respective forts with the honours of war, they were to ground their arms on the sea-shore at the moment of their embarkation. This capitulation was ratified by Cardinal Ruffo, Vicar-general of the Kingdom of the two Sicilies, by Commodore Foote, and by the respective Commodores of the Russian and Turkish forces. While the two garrisons, to the amount of about 1500 men, who had declared their intention of emigrating, were waiting for the preparing and provisioning of the vessels which were to convey them to France, Lord Nelson arrived with his whole fleet in the road of Naples, having on board his ship Sir William Hamilton and his lady. On the evening of June 26, the patriots embarked on board the transports prepared for their conveyance to France.—"The next day, the transports were moored, *under the direction of English officers*, along-side the English fleet, which was stretched across the bay, as it were, in a line of battle, where they remained at



at anchor, *each under the cannon of an English vessel!*—On the day following, the members of the executive and legislative commission, all the officers who had occupied the first ranks in the Republic, and others who had been marked out by the court of Sicily, were hauled out of the transports on board the British Admiral's ship,—“bound hand and foot, like the vilest criminals,”—for the amusement and meditation of Sir William and Lady Hamilton: the victims, after this review, were distributed in the other ships of the fleet. The capitulation being thus savagely infringed, with respect to the persons on board the transports, those, we are informed, who remained in the forts, and on the faith of the treaty were confident of returning to their homes, were all made prisoners on the entrance of the English troops, and shut up in the dungeons of the respective castles. The patriots on board the transports, wearied by the cruelties they suffered, sent a petition to Admiral Nelson, reminding him that they had capitulated, and requesting him to execute the capitulation, which had been made through the intervention of an English commander.—“The admiral received their petition and remonstrance, and returned it to them, with an answer written in his own hand at the bottom of the page,”—“*that he had shewn their paper to their gracious king, who must be the best and only judge of the merits and demerits of his subjects!*”—The foul and bloody proscription which followed this first act of treachery is too notorious and too melancholy to be insisted on: suffice it to say, that, eager to throw off the infamy of this transaction, the existence of this capitulation has been denied by some persons; Miss Williams, however, having been intrusted with the original paper, signed by the respective parties, has been enabled to clear up the business.—“There are two copies (says our author) of this capitulation extant, one in Italian and the other in French; the Italian copy is in Italy; the French one is in Paris, and was confided to me by the Bishop of Canosa, Monseigneur Forges Di Avanzati, who was a member of the legislative body of the Neapolitan Republic; and by M. Ricciardi, commissary in chief for the organisation of the Neapolitan provinces. These respectable patriots, who were in the number that capitulated, and who, particularly marked for vengeance, escaped, as it were, by miracle, from the hands of the assassins, have certified to me the truth of the original, which I here lite-

rally transcribe; since the events which followed might otherwise leave a doubt, especially in the minds of Englishmen, whether such a capitulation could ever have existed.” The capitulation is accordingly given in an appendix, which contains some curious historical documents. We are sorry that Miss Williams has not informed us of the fate of the four hostages who were placed in the hands of the commander of the fortrefs of St. Elmo until such as were to emigrate into France arrived at the port of Toulon.

MALCOLM LAING, esq. a gentleman of high rank in the literary world, and to whom the public is indebted for the addition of two able chapters to Dr. Henry's History, has published in two octavo volumes “The History of Scotland, from the Union of the Crowns, on the accession of James VI. to the throne of England, to the Union of the Kingdoms in the reign of Queen Anne.” Mr. Laing seems to enjoy, in no inconsiderable degree, all the requisites of an historian—taste, judgment, industry in research, and impartiality in narrative. The author derived his manuscript materials for the present history, chiefly from the Library of the Faculty of Advocates at Edinburgh, to which he enjoyed professional access: Calderwood's manuscript, Matthew Crawford's, and the manuscript histories were procured from the records of the Church of Scotland: the Records also of the Justiciary Court and of the Privy Council were submitted to the examination of Mr. Laing, who acknowledges his obligation for many valuable materials to the private repositories of several gentlemen who were willing to impart whatever assistance it was in their power to lend. In consequence of these copious aids much new and curious matter is advanced, and the reader will find many events placed in a new and different light from that in which he may probably have been accustomed to view them. Mr. Laing has added to this work two dissertations, historical and critical, one on the Gowrie conspiracy, for which he is indebted to Mr. Pinkerton; wherein it is contended, that Alexander Ruthwen, a favourite of Queen Anne of Denmark, was the sole author of the attempt on James, “in itself (says the writer) foolish and weakly conducted, but designed to accomplish some object which both had in view, most probably an abdication of the government by James, and the Queen's appointment to the Regency.” The subject of the other dissertation is the authenticity of Ossian's



Poems, which we believe are now very generally if not universally allowed to be spurious. As the present work forms a continuation of Dr. Robertson's History of Scotland, we are happy to be informed by the author, that it is his design to add, in a small preliminary or rather intermediate volume, an Historical and Critical Dissertation on the accession of Mary Queen of Scotland to the murder of her husband. On this subject Mr. Laing says, that he has already discovered some, and may still expect to procure more, original materials subservient to the evidence of which the public is possessed.

An anonymous writer has presented the public with "A Historical and Philosophical Sketch of the Discoveries and Settlements of the Europeans in Northern and Western Africa, at the close of the Eighteenth Century." This little work is chiefly indebted for its materials to Mr. Ledyard, Messrs. Lucas, Bruce, Watt, Winterbotham, Houghton, Park, Brown, &c. The writer has drawn it up with considerable care, and we doubt not but that he will be amply repaid for his trouble.

It may be sufficient to transcribe the title page of the following work:—"George Buchanan's Dialogue, concerning the Rights of the Crown of Scotland. Translated into English; with two Dissertations prefixed: one Archæological, enquiring into the pretended Identity of the Getes and Scythians, of the Getes and Goths, and of the Goths and Scots; and the other Historical, vindicating the Character of Buchanan as an Historian: and containing some Specimens of his Poetry, in English Verse. By Robert Macfarlan, A. M."

"The New Annual Register" has made its appearance, and we are happy to say, that the writers, not content with merely supporting that well-earned reputation which their labours, during several years, have acquired them for talent, impartiality, and judgment, have exceeded themselves in the diligence, accuracy, and ability, which they have employed in the composition of the present volume. The limits of their publication obviously prohibit that copious and minute detail of Parliamentary Debate which is afforded in our diurnal papers, and some periodical publications expressly devoted to the purpose. This portion of the account of our domestic occurrences, therefore is, of necessity, meagre and unsatisfactory: but the department of foreign history is executed with uncommon ability, and

evinces the writer to have taken a most enlarged and critical view of the Continental operations, and of the intrigues, interests, and connections, of various Cabinets. The narrative given of the subjection of Switzerland to the French arms brought to our remembrance Miss Williams's account of the causes which led to that event: "the Mountain-nymph, sweet Liberty," had long since fled those regions which she had once fixed on as her abode: the governments of the several Cantons were indeed dissimilar in many respects, but they appear to have been stamped with one common character of intolerance and oppression. In accounting for the facility with which this country submitted to the Republic, the author, however, is far from sanctioning the conduct of the latter, and fully and feelingly relates the miseries which ensued; who, indeed, could see the vulture hovering over those once happy hills, its prey held firmly in its talons, without breathing for the unhappy victim one sigh of commiseration? The military operations of the year 1799 were so numerous, and so widely extended over Europe, that it demanded no common pen to give a lucid and accurate account of them: the writer of this portion of the Annual Register has, however, accomplished the difficult undertaking in a masterly manner. To the present volume is prefixed Part III. of the History of Knowledge, Learning, and Taste, in Great Britain during the Reign of Charles II.

In a former retrospect we noticed Mr. Herbert Marsh's "History of the Politics of Great Britain and France, from the Time of the Conference at Pilnitz to the Declaration of War against Great Britain," &c. in which work the learned author had laboured with great earnestness to shew that France was the aggressor in the present calamitous and bloodshedding contest. On that pamphlet Mr. W. Bellham, a gentleman of whose intellectual attainments and moral character we think highly, notwithstanding the opinion which we unfortunately gave on a former occasion of his History of the Reign of George III. has lately published some "Remarks" which have called from Mr. Marsh a vindication of his work. These gentlemen, we are sorry to see, preserve not that coolness and moderation which would have been more consistent with the dignity of their characters, nor that sense of each other's merits and abilities which an indifferent spectator would have felt for both. We have



have oftentimes expressed a decided opinion, that England was virtually the aggressor in this war, and as Mr. Marsh had, with such ability and force, contended that the endurance was all on this side of the water, and the provocation all on the other, we cannot but feel rejoiced that Mr. Belsham has so successfully endeavoured to give the public an opportunity of judging on this subject for themselves. After having expatiated on the depredations which have been made on the Constitution, and for which the plea of necessity has been so frequently and unjustly alleged, Mr. Belsham states what the effect of the present war has had on the comforts of the people, and on that relative situation, in terms which we cannot forbear to quote:—"We have seen on one side of the channel which divides the British Islands our fellow-subjects exasperated into rebellion, and perishing under the edge of the sword; and on the other, terrified into universal submission, and in the silence of despair, starving with hunger; while placemen, contractors, loan-jobbers, and the host of locusts which prey upon the vitals of the land, are accumulating out of the deep distresses of the people stupendous fortunes—from the bowers of pleasure and of opulence surveying, with frigid indifference, the surrounding abodes of misery; and with unblushing effrontery proclaiming amidst their abominable revels, masques, and orgies, that the war is HOLY, JUST, AND NECESSARY."

We ought long since to have noticed, that a society of gentlemen have published the first volume of a work which is not very dissimilar in its plan from the Annual Register, entitled "*The Annual Hampshire Repository; or, Historical, Economical, and Literary Miscellany: a Provincial Work of entirely original Materials, comprising all Matters relative to the County, including the Isle of Wight, &c.*" This plan of a County Register is, we believe, novel, and a work of the sort, when the execution is good, certainly has a claim to the patronage of the public. The present volume opens with a summary of the civil and political history of Hampshire, from the date of the King's Proclamation, May 21, 1792, to the end of the year 1798: a chronicle follows of events arranged under the heads of births, marriages, preferments, promotions, and deaths; next comes a minute account of the navy, army, and church: and then a list of acting magistrates, reports of assizes and sessions-causes, a list of county

officers and members of Parliament, an account of the ports of the county, and a list of the exports and imports. The state of the poor in this county, and charities for their relief, form an important division of the work: a good account is given of the state of its agriculture, of its antiquities and natural history. A miscellaneous department, and an appendix, conclude the volume. It appears, therefore, that the plan of this work is, as it should be, to embrace a great variety of objects, and to communicate whatever information may be interesting to the historian, the lawyer, the naturalist, the man of business, and the farmer. The execution is, on the whole, respectable, and we shall be happy if the success of the present publication shall induce gentlemen of other counties to collect materials for similar repositories of provincial history.

"*Secret Memoirs of the Court of Petersburg, particularly towards the end of the Reign of Catherine II. and the commencement of that of Paul I.; forming a description of the manners of Petersburg, at the close of the eighteenth century, and containing various anecdotes, collected during a residence of ten years in that capital; together with remarks on the education of the Grand Dukes, the manners of the ladies, and the religion of the people, translated from the French, in 2 vols.*" A great part of the information contained in these volumes, had before been translated by Mr. Tooke; some anecdotes, however, are related of the late Emperor Paul, which, if true—if not fabricated for the occasion—materially lessen our surprise at his political whimsicality.

A translation which seems to be executed with care, has appeared of M. VOLNEY's Lectures on History, delivered in the Norman School at Paris.

"*Retrospection; or, a Review of the most striking and important Events of the last eighteen hundred Years, by H. L. PROZZI, 2 vols. 4to.*" An attempt is here made to reduce into a small compass, the multiplicity of events which have occurred since the era of man's redemption. It is the opinion of the authoreis, that in our disturbed and busy days abridgements only can be useful, as no one has leisure to read better books. How it happens that men in general have less leisure now than formerly we know not; but this we know, that it would be a waste of what leisure they have, to spend it in reading so contemptible a work as the present. Whatever little reputation this



this lady may, as a satellite of Dr. Johnson, have formerly acquired will, we apprehend, be compleatly destroyed by her publication of the present work. A more disgusting affectation of profound learning, with so compleat an absence of common information—such a string of mistakes for which a school-boy or a school-girl should be corrected—such unmeaning, insipid, and tedious garrulity—we never met with before.

The last work which has come before us in this department of literature, is a translation from the French of M. PETIT's "Marengo; or, the Campaign of Italy, by the Army of Reserve under the command of the Chief Consul, Bonaparte, with a Map of the North-west Part of Italy, shewing the Route of the Army; to which are added, a Biographical Notice of the Life and Military Actions of General Defaix." This work from the pen of an enemy, a horse grenadier in the Consular-guard, may not, perhaps, generally receive that full implicit credit for the truth of its narrative, which can alone render it really interesting. The author, who attended the Chief Consul in the campaign, is certainly qualified to communicate every information concerning it; the question is, how far his prejudice might lead him to deviate from historical truth. It must be acknowledged, however, that there is every *appearance* of impartiality in this writer, for, notwithstanding many idle gasconades, ample justice is paid to the intrepid and obstinate bravery of the Austrians, who are acknowledged to have had the best of the battle during twelve hours, and on whose side victory would certainly have decided but for the arrival of General Defaix and his troops, which soon turned the fortune of the day. The details of the battle of Marengo, in which the Chief Consul was very near being killed or taken prisoner, are dreadful beyond all description, and beyond all imagination. The French army when the action begun, is stated to have been from forty to forty-five thousand men, and the Austrians, from fifty-five to sixty thousand. However exaggerated this latter number may be, as it very probably is, there can be no doubt of the parity in part of strength, discipline, and valour, between these formidable forces, and that from this parity resulted that horrible slaughter which ensued. M. Petit estimates the whole loss of the enemy in the course of the campaign at sixty-five thousand men, and conceals the loss of the French by simply

stating, that the victory of Marengo cost the Republic dear. Although the battle of Marengo is a prominent part of the narrative of M. Petit, his description of the difficulties which the French army surmounted, and the perils to which they were exposed in the passage of the Alps, is highly interesting, and excites our utmost astonishment without, in any degree, shocking our belief.

#### POLITICAL ECONOMY.

Mr. GIRDLER has published some "Observations on the pernicious Consequences of Forestalling, Regrating, and Ingrossing, &c. &c." This gentleman, sympathizing, we doubt not, with the sufferings of a large majority of the people of this country, in consequence of the enormous price attached to every necessary of life, has taken much pains to make himself acquainted with the causes of that calamity, which every disinterested man must have deplored. Mr. Girdler, however, is not a man whose judgment is sufficiently cool for such a laborious and intricate investigation: his inferences are too general for his premises; his assertions therefore are frequently unsupported by arguments or facts. Because Mr. Girdler has been up and down the river Thames, and other large towns besides the capital, and has discovered granaries and uninhabited houses filled with flour, wheat, and other grains, he decides in a peremptory tone that the scarcity was artificial, and deals out thunder without mercy against an ideal herd of monopolists, forestallers, regraters, &c. &c. &c. Mr. Girdler states not, therefore we presume he knows not, the quantity of hoarded grain, nor does he seem aware of the immense deposits of corn which are necessary for the consumption of the kingdom. Mr. Girdler asserts, in contradiction we believe to the result of every investigation which has been made on the subject, "that this kingdom has for a series of years past, upon an average, produced, and does yet produce more than a sufficient quantity of grain to supply all its inhabitants, without any assistance from foreign parts." An unsupported assertion of this sort induces us to be sceptical as to the truth of positions of a less questionable nature. Mr. Girdler, in the pamphlet before us, has thrown a great many good hints on a variety of subjects connected with the political economy of the kingdom, but we think he is much and severely to be censured for endeavouring to excite a popular odium which may be attended, in all probability, with acts of



of popular fury, against a set of men whose guilt is far from being sufficiently established to warrant so general and dangerous a denunciation.

Notwithstanding the season of affliction is, we hope, almost over, we cannot avoid noticing, though in a cursory manner, a few of the very numerous pamphlets which appeared on the subject of the high price of provisions. Lord SHEFFIELD has published some "Remarks on the Deficiency of Grain, &c." with an appendix, containing accounts of all corn imported and exported, with the prices, from 1697 to the 10th of October, 1800. His Lordship has taken an enlarged and liberal view of the subject, and attributes the high price of corn with more reason on his side than Mr. Girdler, rather to a real scarcity of the article, than to any unfair accumulation of it in the hands of individuals. His Lordship is of opinion, that corn cannot be monopolized to any great and permanent extent in such a country as this: "to have monopolized (says he,) only one month's consumption in this last summer, would have acquired a capital of nearly five millions sterling." His Lordship after tracing the nature, progress, and extent of the scarcity, proceeds in offering various measures of relief.

Though not connected with the subject of scarcity, the mention of Lord Sheffield's name renders it not improper that we should state, in honour of the same Noble Lord, that he has written some excellent "Observations on the Objections made to the Export of Wool from Great Britain to Ireland." This subject it is well known engaged his Lordship's attention many years ago: the present pamphlet certainly demonstrates that he is master of it.

Mr. WAITHMAN, a gentleman whose abilities and political tenets are both well known, has endeavoured to prove that the war in which we have so long been unhappily engaged, is the real cause of the scarcity, and the enormous high price of provisions.

Mr. PARSONS's "Letter to a Member of the British Parliament on the Absurdity of Popular Prejudices," is written with a great deal of liberality, and displays much good sense: it is one of the benevolent objects of this author, to stem that torrent of obloquy which threatened such serious consequences to farmers and corn-factors.

An anonymous writer has published some admirable "Hints for a Vindication of Monopoly, Forestalling, and Regrating, &c." The author of this very sensible and serious pamphlet, contends, like Lord

Sheffield, that it is impossible that the high price of provisions should be the effect of monopoly and regrating: "Dearth (says he,) cannot be the offspring of these practices, because, if the authors have any interest in producing it, and a power to second that interest, it is evident that dearth must be eternal and unremitting." Various other topics are touched upon in this pamphlet, particularly the conduct of farmers, the expedience of advancing the wages of labor, the tendency of war to increase the fictitious capital of the nation, and its general influence on the prices of provisions.

Dr. ANDERSON, a gentleman whose practical knowledge of agriculture, united to his former speculations on subjects connected with political economy, entitles him to attention, has instituted "A Calm Investigation of the Circumstances that have led to the Scarcity of Grain in Britain, suggesting the Means of Alleviating that Evil, and of preventing the Recurrence of such a Calamity in Future." Dr. Anderson contends with strength of argument and facts of history on his side, that Great Britain has within itself the means of furnishing produce sufficient for its population. From a reference to ancient history, and to the history of our own country in distant times, it is contended, that scarcity of provisions is not the consequence of encreasing population, but rather an evidence that population is declining: Egypt and Carthage, Rome and Sicily, Greece and Palestine, each of which was more populous than Great Britain, imported not corn till the period of their utmost population had passed away: Britain, and the kingdoms of the Continent, now that they are become populous, are less frequently visited with famine than when the inhabitants were few. Spain, at the period when it boasted an immense population, had plenty; now that it has lost two-thirds of its inhabitants, it is less bountifully supplied than any of the adjoining states. Dr. Anderson, in short, throwing aside, as inadequate or irrelevant, most of those various causes to which the high price of corn has been generally attributed, considers the change which has taken place in the Corn Laws within the last fifty years, co-operating with some minor-agents, as affording a very adequate solution of the problem. Dr. Anderson, in a former publication, had opposed by close reasoning Adam Smith's doctrine of a free trade, and had contended that a well-regulated and efficient bounty on the exportation, and duty on



on the importation of corn, must necessarily tend, in the *first* place, to moderate the average price of corn, so as to make it upon the whole lower than it could possibly have been without it: *secondly*, to encourage the production of corn, so as necessarily to augment the quantity in the home-markets; and *thirdly*, to prevent those fluctuations in the prices of corn which are attended with such serious and incalculable evils. The celebrated Corn-law which was enacted in the year 1688, had for its object the encouragement of exportation, and the prevention, as much as possible, of importation; and it effected the desired purpose. This law was suspended in the year 1757, since which period it has never been suffered to operate freely; and since the year 1773, it has been altered and virtually repealed. An opposite policy succeeded, for it was the spirit of the new law of 1773, to promote importation as much as possible, and to annihilate exportation. This object has also been accomplished; "Now, (says Dr. Anderson,) what consequences have resulted from effecting these two purposes? By the operation of the old law, the prices in the home-market were reduced in the course of fifty years to the consumers in the home-market, from 3l. to 1l. 12s. 6d. per quarter, and by the operation of the new law the prices are risen, from 2l. 2s. 1d. to 5l. 10s. per quarter!"\* It would give us pleasure to pursue the reasonings and deductions of this excellent economist, but we must turn our attention to the many other works which press upon us.

A Kentish Clergyman's "Observations on the enormous high Price of Provisions" are well intended, but do not seem calculated to remedy the evil or to prevent recurrence.

The author of "A Residence in France" has published a pamphlet, entitled "A Maximum," illustrating the ill consequences which would attach to such a measure in England, by those which actually resulted from it in France; the author was an eye-witness of its baneful effects in that country: "The French Revolution, (says he,) had in various ways occasioned a scarcity, and the Maximum changed that scarcity into famine!"

Mr. PRINCE has published some lauda-

\* Dr. Anderson's pamphlet was written in December, 1800. It is well known that within the space of three or four months after that date, corn had risen to the enormous price of nine pounds per quarter!

tory "Observations on the Act for Incorporating the London Flour and Meal Company." We cannot join in his eulogies, nor form any conception how a chartered company, with exclusive advantages, is to lower the market-price of the article in which they deal.

"An attentive observer" has addressed "An Appeal to the Public, in Behalf of the poorer Millers and Bakers respecting the high Price of Bread, and the Injury sustained by them from the London Company." The author states the immediate effect of the incorporation of this Company to have been the raising, not the reduction of the price of corn; he also considers the little millers and bakers to have suffered severely from its establishment.

The booksellers have speculated on the publication of Mr. BURKE's "Thoughts and Details on Scarcity," which were presented to Mr. Pitt in 1795. Whatever comes from the pen of this great man, excites interest, and merits attention; where Mr. Burke's observations are *general*, they may be applied to the scarcity which lately visited us, but they are oftentimes of a temporary and irrelevant nature.

"A Report" is published, "of the State and Progress of the Institution for the Relief of the Poor of the City of London and Parts adjacent, situate in New-street, and Friar-street, Black Friars." The propriety and policy of such Institutions being admitted, there can be no doubt as to the excellence of the regulations by which this is conducted; and, at any-rate, there can be no doubt as to the benevolence of those gentlemen who are instrumental in support of it. In the present pamphlet are given the elevation, ground-plan, &c. of the house; receipts for preparing the soup and rice which have been distributed to the poor, and the regulations adopted by the Association. It appears that in ninety-four days, 120,416 quarts of soup were delivered, (the expence of which was 1462l. 13s. being nearly three pence *per* quart) at a penny *per* quart, so that the loss to the Committee was about two-thirds of the expence. A sum, exceeding 500l. was also sunk by the reduced price at which potatoes, pickled-herrings, and preparations of rice, were sold to the poor. The Phoenix Fire-office Company very generously ensured the premises, to the amount of 1200l. for the nominal premium of 5s. *per annum*; and the New River Company gratuitously supplied the kitchen with water.

"Practical



"Practical Economy; or, a Proposal for enabling the Poor to provide for themselves; with Remarks on the Establishment of Soup-houses, and an Investigation of the real Cause of the present extravagant Consumption of fine Wheaten Bread by the People of this Country: by a Physician." This is a very sensible and well-written pamphlet, which the author divides into three parts: in the *first* he makes some striking remarks on the injurious consequences of soup houses, to the health and morals of the poor. In the *second* he reprobates the consumption of tea, as leading to a most unnecessary consumption of bread, and in itself, as being extremely prejudicial to the animal system; the learned author particularly discourages the use of it among the laboring poor, and shews by tables that palsies have regularly increased with the increased use of tea. We have not the presumption to place our opinion in opposition to that of a medical man on this subject, but if it is a fact it is a curious one, that tea should be so deleterious an article of consumption among us, and so perfectly innoxious as it appears to be in the East, where it is used in a much more frequent and more copious manner. We do not recollect that Sir George Staunton, in his Travels over the Chinese Empire, Captain Turner, in his Visit to Bootan and Tibet, or Major Symes, in his Embassy to Ava, once mentioned having seen a victim to the palsy, or even considered the free use of tea as operating unfavourably on the constitution of the inhabitants of the countries through which they passed; it certainly, therefore, is somewhat singular, if its effects are so noxious on the people of England, as is represented by this writer. In the *third* division of his pamphlet, the author enlarges in a neat and philosophical manner on the nutritious principle of wheat, with a view of illustrating its most economical as well as wholesome preparation as food.

The celebrated Mr. BRINDLEY observed, that in the various works in which he was engaged, the North countrymen from Lancashire and Yorkshire, whose diet was oat-cake and hasty-pudding, sustained more labour and gained more money than the labourers from the South, who lived on bread and cheese, bacon and beer, &c. From this fact the writer of this pamphlet before us, is induced to recommend that the consumption of bread be diminished among the poor, and that they be instructed in the preparation and use of unfermented farinacea combined with ani-

mal fat, which preparation he asserts, and not without apparent reason, would be at once cheaper and more strengthening.

Sir FREDERICK MORTON EDEN has endeavoured to form "An Estimate of the Number of Inhabitants of Great Britain and Ireland." He supposes the number of inhabitants in England and Wales to be . . . . . 10,710,000  
The population of Ireland . . . . . 3,800,000  
Scotland, at least . . . . . 1,500,000  
Maritime and military population, exclusive of Indian and other foreign corps . . . . . 500,000

Making a total population of 16,510,000

We shall see at some future time, how far this calculation agrees with the census now taking by act of Parliament.

We are happy to see published "The Report of the Commissioners appointed by his Majesty to enquire into the State and Management of the Cold Bath-Fields Prison." For obvious reasons, we shall not indulge ourselves in any observations which may have occurred to us on the subject.

A Citizen of London, but no Magistrate, has made some very proper "Observations on Mr. Colquhoun's Treatise on the Police of the Metropolis." The writer asserts, and we think justly, that many of Mr. Colquhoun's calculations are formed upon very slight and insufficient data, and that the remedies which he has proposed are many of them very questionable at best. The author particularly objects against the danger which would arise from the establishment of a Board of Police vested with all the powers proposed by Mr. Colquhoun, considering that such an establishment would interfere with the privileges of the city of London. Some few remarks in this pamphlet are worthy attention.

Mr. MORGAN COVE, Prebendary of Hereford, &c. as a Supplement to an Essay, which he formerly published, on the Revenues of the Church of England, has instituted "An Enquiry into the Necessity, Justice, and Policy of a Commutation of Tythes." This sensible and argumentative tract, appears to have been written in consequence of certain resolutions published by the Grand Jury of the county of York, on the necessity and means of the improvement of agriculture: in these Resolutions a fair and permanent compensation in lieu of tythes is insisted on. Mr. Cove, considering that such a compensation would



immediately affect the property of the church, and consequently the respectability of the clergy and the interests of religion, has reasoned in an able manner to shew that such a commutation would be unnecessary, unjust, and impolitic. Feeling, however, in all probability, that the Tythe-laws are not in every respect precisely what they should be, he has laid down a plan for their amelioration. He suggests that an act might be passed to enable clergymen, with the assent of the bishop and patron on one side, and the land-owner on the other, to grant leases of their tythes and glebes for twenty-one years: and, in case of any difference of opinion as to rent, that two arbitrators be appointed; one to be named by the bishop, patron, and incumbent, and the other by the landlord and tenant. Earnestly anxious, for our own part, that the interests of agriculture should as much as possible be consulted on the one hand; and on the other, deprecating the slightest infringement on private property and the rights of individuals, we wish to see this subject fairly brought to issue, and argued, *pro* and *con*, in a calm and temperate manner, by gentlemen well qualified for the discussion. Mr. Cove has thrown down the glove, and we hope to see the challenge accepted; we cannot, however, avoid noticing that he has *impolitically* been guilty of some illiberal and indecorous insinuations against those persons who are favourable to a commutation for tythes: it surely does not follow that every man must be a Jacobin and have some sinister views against the clergy, because he differs from Mr. Cove respecting the mode by which they may be most eligibly maintained: it is extremely impolitic as well as irrelevant, in a subject of reasoning and argument, to irritate and provoke personalities from a respondent.

From Political Economy we proceed to the subject of

#### POLITICS AND FINANCE.

The late scarcity of provisions has occupied so much of the public attention, that, comparatively, few political pamphlets have been published within the last six months:—we shall enumerate those which merit attention.

An anonymous author has offered some "Observations on the Commerce of Great Britain with the Russian and Ottoman Empires, and on the Projects of Russia against the Ottoman and British Dominions." The writer of this pamphlet, foreseeing the ruin of the Ottoman Empire in the ambitious project of Russia, and the serious consequences to Great

Britain and other European powers, which might result from that accession of strength which Russia would obtain from an annexation of Constantinople and the Turkish European Provinces, proposes that the Porte should cede to the King of Hungary, the two Provinces of Moldavia and Wallachia, by which she would be secured from being attacked by Russia by land, and that she should admit the British navy into the Black Sea, in order to secure herself from any naval impressions from her inveterate foe. Is not this like advising a man to give away his money lest it should be stolen from him?

The author of "Letters on the real Causes and probable Consequences of the present War with Russia," considers the Emperor Paul to have held up his desire of the possession of Malta, as a screen for the concealment of his ambitious views on Turkey. There is little doubt but that Paul would have had no objection to the attainment of the latter, but we see no reason to believe that he would have submitted to the cession of the former.

The author of "Financial Facts of the Eighteenth Century," &c. labours hard to shew our ability to continue the present contest: he endeavours to prove, that the commerce and riches of the country have increased with its increasing revenue, and that our prosperity will continue on the return of peace. "This political pilot sees nothing before him but fair weather:—in his gaily-gilded vessel sit "youth on the prow, and pleasure at the helm;" but we are afraid of trusting to his nautical knowledge in this tempestuous sea.

Mr. BOWLES, a gentleman of considerable notoriety, has presented the public with some "Reflections on the Political State of Society at the Close of the Eighteenth Century." They who have a taste for the Reflections of this writer may indulge it at the easy expence of five shillings—We have not.

The following is a useful compilation: "Opinions of his Majesty's Ministers respecting the French Revolution, the War, &c. from 1790 to 1801, chronologically arranged: selected from the Speeches in Parliament; with Extracts from the Speeches of the Opposition, compiled by JAMES BANNANTINE."

"The Ministerial Register," &c. is a very useful folio sheet chart, exhibiting a bird's-eye-view of the series of administration, from the accession of his Majesty, in the year 1760, to 1800: on one side of this chart are marked the different Parliaments under which these administrations have subsisted; and on the other, the different



ferent wars, their commencement and duration, in which this country has been engaged.

The author of "A Candid Appeal to the Nation upon the present Crisis, and the recent Change of Ministers," highly applauds the King for refusing to emancipate the Irish Catholics, a body of men, against whom our *candid* appellant would wage open hostility, rather than incur the dangers of pretended friendship.

A gentleman, who signs himself a *Bull-Dog* has addressed a Letter to his Grace the Duke of Portland, on the subject of Catholic Emancipation in Ireland, wherein he contends, that if that body of men were once admitted to a share in the government they would sooner or later prove the entire destruction of the Protestant interest. The Duke of Portland's canine friend has no bad idea of worrying.

Mr. NEWBERRY, one of the Commissioners of Appeal for the County of Sussex, has published some "Observations on the Income Act, particularly as it relates to the Occupiers of Land," &c. Mr. Newberry is of opinion, that the income of farmers ought to be estimated in a manner different from that which is now adopted, the operation of the present tax being particularly in their favour. The profits of the farmer have unquestionably been high during the last year: and we doubt not, but that Mr. Newberry, as a commissioner of appeal, will find a considerable alteration in the returns of their income; for the framers of the act have blundered upon a plan which will materially affect them. According to the complex rules by which the annual value of a farm is estimated, it is necessary, among other *et ceteras*, to add, the total of parochial rates: the more heavily, therefore, that a farmer is assessed to the poor, the greater is supposed to be his income. The rates of the farmer therefore having been throughout the year enormously high—in many places not less than thirty shillings in the pound upon the rack-rent!—the returns of their income must be proportionally increased.—We are inclined to suspect, that mercantile property pays much less to the income-tax than property on land.

Mr. HUNTER, of the Inner Temple, has taken "A Short View of the Political Situation of the Northern Powers, founded on Observations made during a Tour through Russia, Sweden, and Denmark in the last seven Months of the Year 1800; with Conjectures of the probable Issue of the approaching Contest." It is but too

common among the politicians of the present day, to represent the finances and situation of our enemies as desperate, and totally inadequate to the successful continuation of the contest: this policy, which has so often deceived us with respect to France, is adopted by the present writer with respect to the three Northern powers with whom we were about to commence hostilities when the pamphlet was composed. The author, after glancing at the prominent events of the two last campaigns on the Continent, endeavours to ascertain, in some measure, to what extent the Northern Powers can injure us, and enlarges on "the total hopelessness on their part of ultimate success." The Emperor Paul's sudden change of disposition against Great Britain is obviously enough accounted for, by the childish caprice and ungoverned violence of his character. The naval force of Russia is stated to be extremely deficient, and its commerce and revenue to depend, in a great measure, on its intercourse with Great Britain. The finances of Sweden are represented to be in a very miserable state; and those of Denmark, though somewhat better, to be incapable of supporting the expences of a war. The author gives a shrewd hint, that the capital of Denmark is not secure from a successful assault, should the enterprising spirit and superior skill of our sailors attack it. The battle off Copenhagen, so honourable to the bravery of the Danes and English, makes it decisive, that the former would have died to a man, before they would have submitted to the surrender of their capital; for, notwithstanding the pompous accounts which we received of our victory on that occasion, the internal evidence afforded by the terms of the armistice, that the engagement was little less fatal to one side than the other, is too strong to be resisted.

Mr. BRAND has addressed "A Letter to \*\*\*\*\* Esq. on Bonaparte's Proposals for opening a Negotiation for Peace; in which the British Guarantee of the Crown of France to the House of Bourbon, contained in the Triple and Quadruple Alliances, and renewed by the Treaty of the Year 1783, is considered; together with the Conduct of our National Parties relating to it." This Letter contains the same vulgarity and abuse, which so eminently distinguish the political squibs of this writer.

An Ex-member of the present Parliament has penned some "Thoughts on Parliamentary Reform, and on Reform in general;



general; in which the Nature of the British Constitution, the Government and its component Parts, and Establishments, &c. are freely, but briefly, considered." This is a well-written, and, we doubt not, a well-intended pamphlet; but the author's schemes of reformation are not likely to be made the subject of experiment.

A Leicestershire Freeholder has put together some "Concise Thoughts on the Game-laws; in which he has attempted to shew what Part of them ought to be retained, and what repealed." In this pamphlet are several suggestions which merit attention.

Mr. PENN'S "Further Thoughts on the Present State of Public Opinion," &c. are, we doubt not, delivered for the good of the public; but the author's style is so extremely confused, that it is not very easy to decypher his meaning.

"Political Essays on Popular Subjects." These appear to be the ardent effusions of a young writer, whose knowledge is by no means commensurate with his zeal: Mr. Burke is his model; and we are afraid he has mistaken a turgid and bombastic style, for a portion of his master's inspiration.

A Translation, we believe, has appeared of the prophetic pages, in which Sir Francis D'Ivernois has endeavoured to trace the "Causes which have led to the Usurpation, and will effect the Downfall, of General Bonaparte." Here we have the same dish of consolation set before us of which we have so repeatedly partaken:—The French resources are once more exhausted, and Louis XVIII. *must* be seated on the throne of the Bourbons! The seer has been so repeatedly deceived, as to the duration of the French Republic, that he is grown more wary in his oracular denunciations: we have no longer any definite period appointed for its existence, but merely a positive assurance, that it partakes of the perishable character of all sublunary things; that it cannot be immortal! *Fluiôt or pluftard*—convenient words!—it must be annihilated. "The whole of the Knight's system (says Miss Williams, in her Sketches of the French Revolution) must be unfounded, or some of his various plans of counter-revolutions would surely have succeeded: he is so little fortunate in his political conjectures, that, by some odd kind of fatality, the events take place, not only unlike, but most commonly in direct opposition, to the predictions." She observes, that "when Sir Francis made his last calculation, he certainly never counted on the

possibility of the restoration of liberty in Italy; nor did he conjecture that the army of the Danube in Bavaria would have inevitably presented itself before this time at the gates of Vienna, had not it been stopped by an armistice.—The magician, it is to be hoped, will now break the wand that has so often deceived him.

Two gentlemen of great respectability, and well versed in the science of finance, WALTER BOYD, Esq. and Sir FRANCIS BARING, have commenced a paper-war, on the subject of Paper-money. The former, in "a Letter to the Right Hon. William Pitt, on the Influence of the Stoppage of Issues in Specie at the Bank of England," contends, that the high price of provisions and other commodities is solely to be attributed to the stoppage of payment at the Bank, and the permission allowed it to issue paper as a legal tender. The Bank, receiving money from Government, and issuing paper to any amount, as a substitute in the payment of dividends, the discounting bills, &c. it is obvious that it may, if it please, monopolize all the gold in the country: it can lose nothing by the purchase of any articles, being able to send a substitute for money, and not money itself, into the market: its losses therefore are nominal, whilst its gains are real. The nature of this substitute system, as it is called, having been sufficiently manifested by the operation of paper-money in other countries, Mr. Boyd contends, that the subject of surprise is, not that the price of provisions should have been raised to its present height, but that it has not increased in a ten-fold ratio.

Sir Francis Baring, in his "Observations on the Publication of Walter Boyd, esq." contends, that the difference between the average circulation of paper at the Bank, of three years, ending December, 1795\*, and the circulation on December 6, 1800, amounting only to the sum of three millions and a half, is far too trifling and insignificant to have produced the effects which Mr. Boyd attributes to it. The Baronet, however, notwithstanding he seems to have invalidated the arguments of his opponent, seems sufficiently aware of the dangerous consequences which naturally flow from an unlimited circulation of paper-money; for he proposes, in order

\* The average circulation, according to the statements given in by the Bank, of three years, ending Dec. 1795, was 11,975,573l.; that ending on December 6, 1800, was 15,450,970l.



to avoid them, either a limitation in the Bank circulation, or an exact return of the highest amount of its notes in circulation, to be called for by Parliament.

Mr. FRENCH has examined, with that acuteness which distinguishes all his lucubrations, the point in dispute between Mr. Boyd and Sir Francis Baring, in a pamphlet, intitled "*The Effect of Paper-money on the Price of Provisions*," &c. Mr. French shews that both the rival Financiers have fallen into inaccuracy: Mr. Boyd, by ascribing to the increased circulation of three millions and a half of notes, an effect on the price of provisions to which it cannot be competent; and Sir Francis, by calculating the prosperity of the country at less than five times that sum, or fifteen millions of bank notes. Mr. French agrees with Mr. Boyd, in attributing the rise in provisions in a great measure to the Bank, but accounts for its mode of operation in a different manner.

Mr. T. S. SURR, in his "*Refutation of certain Misrepresentations by Messrs. Boyd and French*," maintains that the increase in the price of provisions has not been occasioned by the restriction of the Bank from issuing specie, because no more bank notes have been issued, than if no such restriction had taken place, nor have any been issued for which value has not been received. He accounts for the additional circulation of three millions and a half by the issue of the one and two pound notes. Mr. Surr appears to have a personal acquaintance with the operations of the Bank of England.

We cannot enter into the controversy, but recommend to those who interest themselves in such subjects, an attentive perusal of the pamphlets of these gentlemen.

The following are among the list of senatorial speeches, which have lately been published:—that of Sir JAMES PULTENEY on the Failure of the Expedition to Ferrol; the Debate on Mr. Grey's Motion in the House of Commons on the "*State of the Nation*;" Mr. Fox's on the 25th of March, 1801, on the Motion for an Inquiry into the State of the Nation; a Vindication is also published of the Earl of Carnarvon's Assertion respecting the Expenditure of the War, in which the reporter of the substance of Lord Auckland's speech is charged with having misrepresented his Lordship's statement, or with having mistaken 126 millions for 300 millions.—It is time that we proceed to the subject of

#### THEOLOGY AND MORALS.

Our readers will participate in the pleasure which we feel at the exertions of that most venerable exile, Dr. PRIESTLEY, in diffusing knowledge and happiness among mankind: it has of late years been the object of infidelity—attacked and harassed by the united force of argument and evidence, to invalidate the Mosaic account of the Creation, by a reference to superior antiquity in the religious system of the Hindoos, from which recondite source it is pretended that the Hebrew Legislator derived all his knowledge, and that his institutions are but a servile copy of those originals. This idea has been sanctioned by some persons not unacquainted with the literature and antiquities of the East, and although by other writers it has received an occasional discountenance, the formal refutation of the doctrine has, we believe, been left to Dr. Priestley, who, from "*A comparison of the Institutions of Moses with those of the Hindoos and other ancient Nations*," has, after a laborious and impartial examination, clearly shewn, that the boasted antiquity of the Hindoo nation and religion has no real foundation, and that notwithstanding there are some points of resemblance between the Mosaic dispensation and the system of the Hindoos (which, however, is very easily accounted for) yet that the two systems diverge to such an extreme of variance, that it is utterly impossible for them to have been derived from the same source. The system of Moses rigidly inculcated the doctrine of the Unity of God, and opposed Idolatry wherever it could be found: in the Institutes of Menu, the Bramins are directed to make oblation to Agni, the god of fire, and to the lunar god; and to Dhanwantan, god of medicine; to Cuhu, goddess of the day; to Anumati, lord of creatures; Dyava and Prithivi, goddesses of sky and earth; to the god Soma; to the goddess Bhadacali, &c.—"to all the gods assembled let him throw up his oblation in open air, by day to the spirits who walk in light, and by night to those who walk in darkness." In this most important respect, therefore, it is obvious that the Hebrew institutions could not be copied from those of the Hindoos; the latter establishing polytheism and idolatry, and the former inculcating the Unity of God as the greatest fundamental principle of religion. Dr. Priestley has subjoined to this valuable work some "*Remarks on Mr. Dupuis's Origin of all Religions*:"



ligions: the Laws and Institutions of Moses methodized, and an Address to the Jews on the present State of the World, and the Prophecies relating to it:" in the last, he encourages that dispersed people to look for a speedy return to and establishment in Palestine; he expects the present convulsions of Europe to terminate in the subversion of the Turkish empire, that the Jews will, of course, be restored, and a conviction among them of the Divine mission of our Saviour will result from their restoration!

Dr. PRIESTLEY has also published "An Enquiry into the Knowledge of the Ancient Hebrews concerning a Future State."

"The Restoration of the Jews, the Crisis of all Nations, &c. &c. &c." This is a rhapsody from the pen of Mr. BICHENO, who treats, in a style not the most intelligible in the world, concerning the restoration of the Tribes of Israel, their double return, and the extent of their country; the events intimately connected with their restoration, particularly the fall of the fourth Monarchy and of the Ottoman Power; and the quarters where the deliverance of the Jews may be expected to originate.

"Religious Union; being a Sketch of a Plan for uniting Catholics and Presbyterians with the Established Church." The author of this pamphlet, seeing with an eye of sorrow that more inveterate animosity exists among those who call themselves Christians than ever prevailed among the ancient Heathens, and feeling, as every man must feel, a solicitude to remove the cause of so serious and disgraceful an evil, proposes the institution of a conference, similar to that which was held at the Savoy in 1661, consisting of delegates from the Established, the Catholic, and the Presbyterian Churches, who may discuss and settle differences. The author frankly acknowledges the utter improbability that his scheme will ever be adopted.

We have been much pleased with the perusal of "An Essay, tending to prove that Christianity has promoted the Happiness of Man, as an Intellectual, Moral, and Social Being." Although the immediate end of Christianity is to prepare mankind for the enjoyment of a future state, it is justly observed, that in the prosecution of this end, its doctrines necessarily produce a collateral effect on the human species, as intellectual, moral, and social creatures. And since human happiness consists in the proper exercise and

application of the intellectual, moral, and social powers, the author of this anonymous tract has considered the effects of the Christian Religion upon these respective powers, and has shewn, with considerable eloquence as well as strength of argument, in what manner, and how far, it has operated on their nature and extent.

The already published "Works of Mrs. HANNAH MORE," together with several pieces which have never before been presented to the public eye, are now collected into eight duodecimo volumes: it ought to be observed, that most of the old productions have undergone revision, and that many of them are materially altered and enlarged.

Dr. GEDDES has made some "Critical Remarks on the Hebrew Scriptures; corresponding with a New Translation of the Bible." The Doctor states, in a prefatory address to the reader, that having in his translation and explanatory notes made it a rule to confine himself to the limited province of a mere interpreter, endeavouring to give a faithful version of his corrected originals, without comment or criticism, he has, in his present remarks, taken a wider and a bolder range, performing, throughout, the character of a critic, and occasionally that of a commentator. He is thoroughly sensible that the freedom with which his critical examination of the Hebrew Scriptures is conducted, will, by the many, be considered as an audacious licence, and that "the cry of *heresy! infidelity! and irreligion!* will resound from shore to shore:" he contents himself, however, with simply entering his protest against downright misrepresentation and calumny. "I disclaim (says he) and spurn the imputation of irreligion and infidelity: I believe as much as I find sufficient motives of credulity for believing, and without sufficient motives of credulity there can be no rational belief." This is manly; and manly investigation, in contempt of consequences, is one of the characters of the work which, however repugnant be our private opinions to those of the reverend writer, commands our warmest admiration and esteem.

A Translation has appeared, which, though not wholly faultless, is executed with considerable attention and success, from the French of VERNET's "Argument for the Christian religion, drawn from the character of the Founders."

The Rev. THOMAS STEDMAN has published, in two volumes, the valuable "Letters" which, at different times, and



on various occasions, were addressed to him by the Rev. Mr. Job Orton, a sensible and moderate Dissenter, and by the Rev. Sir James Stonehouse, a gentleman who was originally bred a physician, and who, for several years in early life, was such a confirmed Infidel, to use his own expression, that he did all he could to subvert Christianity, and wrote a keen pamphlet against it; the third edition of which, having deeply repented his apostacy, he committed to the flames. The letters of these two gentlemen convey much moral instruction in a very pleasing manner; they contain remarks on books, on men, and manners, and evince the authors to have enjoyed a strong understanding, and to have cultivated their pious affections with much assiduity.

Mr. ZOUCH's "Attempt to illustrate some of the Prophecies of the Old and New Testament," is worthy of attentive perusal: the author judiciously recommends great care and attention in the adapting of events to the prophetic parts of scripture, and very properly hints, that a warm and lively fancy is too apt to exceed the limits of moderation and discreet judgment. This pamphlet, in a narrow compass, contains much spiritual learning and ingenious reasoning.

JOHN REEVES, esq. a gentleman whose political writings are notorious, has, to the advantage of his own honour and literary reputation, changed the subject of his pen, and employed it with much skill in the department of biblical criticism. Mr. Reeves has displayed a valuable fund of erudition, and much acuteness of critical discernment in "A Collation" which he has made of the Hebrew and Greek Texts of the Psalms. In this enquiry the author informs us, that his object was, to reconcile the Septuagint translation and the Hebrew text, by accounting for those variances that appear sometimes so considerable, as to raise a doubt whether the one could ever be meant as a version of the other: to vindicate the fidelity of these translators on the one hand, and on the other no less to establish the authenticity of the Hebrew on the credit of those very witnesses in its favour.

This same gentleman (who is one of the Patentees in the Office of King's Printer!!!) has published an edition of the "Book of Common Prayer," peculiarly valuable for the historical information which it contains relative to the origin and nature of the rites and cere-

monies, and ordinances of the Church of England.

DOCTOR MACKENZIE, Minister of Port Patrick, has published a single volume of "Sermons," which, with the exception of occasional Scotticisms, are written in a style of unusual elegance; though separately excellent and applicable to a public or domestic audience, they receive an additional value from the circumstance of their connection with each other; thus forming, as it were, one extended moral dissertation. The object of the author is to display the contrary effects of virtue and vice, their necessary intermixture in the present system of things, and the assurances which the Scriptures afford of the complete victory which the former will eventually obtain over the latter. The two first Sermons treat of the qualities of virtue and vice considered generally: in the four next are investigated, with much force of reasoning and felicity of illustration, the effects of particular vices: in the three last are considered the Idolatry of the Hebrews, the return of the Jews from Babylon, and the history and character of the Revealed Religion. The author gives us reason to hope that we may see another volume from his pen.

Dr. PARR has published, IN ONE QUARTO VOLUME! "A Spital Sermon," which he preached at the request of the late Lord Mayor, at Christ Church, upon Easter Tuesday, April 15, 1800: the text of this elaborate Sermon is taken from the Epistle to the Galatians, ch. vi. ver. 10.—"As we have therefore opportunity let us do good unto all men, especially unto them who are of the household of faith." From this text the learned preacher takes an opportunity of illustrating the different theories of moralists, as founded upon the selfish or opposite principle, with a particular application to the new doctrine of Universal Philanthropy. They who are acquainted—and who are not acquainted?—with the former writings of this learned divine, need scarcely be informed, that the present Sermon is richly ornamented with metaphoric gems of various splendor: the style is copious, and compounded of various languages, Latin, Greek, and English. Innumerable are the notes attached to it, moral, critical, and illustrative.

Mr. CECIL has collected into one volume, "The Discourses of the Hon. and Rev. W. Bromley Cadogan, A. M. late Rector of St. Luke's, Chelsea; to which are now added, Short Observations on the Lord's



Lord's Prayer, and Letters to several of his Friends." These discourses, without any ornaments of style, and without displaying any marks of a fine imagination or a correct taste, are nevertheless extremely respectable, from that fervent piety which pervades them, and that philanthropy which is expressed in every page.

The Rev. P. TOUCH has published the first volume—two others are to succeed it—of "Sermons of the late Rev. John Touch, A. M." Mr. Touch appears to have laboured in his holy vocation with unremitting assiduity, and the unfinished specimens which his son has afforded us of his pulpit-powers do him high credit.

Mr. KINGHORN's little pamphlet, entitled "Public Worship considered and enforced," evinces much Christian zeal, without any mixture of the leaven of illiberality.

Mr. BENSON, a preacher among the Methodists, has published a very spirited and sensible "Vindication" of the people so denominated, in answer to the Report of the Lincolnshire Clergy, which we noticed on a former occasion.

An Author, who signs himself *Curfitor*, has addressed "A Letter to the Lord Bishop of Lincoln, respecting the Report from the Clergy of a District in the Diocese of Lincoln," in which Report the increase of Methodism is considered as a cause of the declension of religion. *Curfitor* disclaims all connection with Methodism, and denies that he writes in support of it. He apprehends that the Bishop of Lincoln is projecting a curtailment of the religious liberty of this country, to which the Report before adverted to is a preparatory measure. We sincerely hope that his apprehensions are ill-founded, and that his well-intended letter in behalf of universal toleration may be a work of supererogation.

Mr. BUSFIELD is the author of an useful little pamphlet, entitled, "The Christians' Guide; in six progressive Lectures, embellished with a few serious Extracts and Illustrations, with copious Notes, for the Parishioners of Shepton."

Mr. WELLBELOVED's "Devotional Exercises" are well calculated to lead the young mind from the contemplation of the Works of God to the contemplation of God himself: they are elegant, impressive, and comprehensible to the understandings of young persons.

The Rev. Mr. PEARSON has selected

from various writers, "Prayers for Families; consisting of a Form, short but comprehensive, for the Morning and Evening of every Day in the Week."

Mr. CUMBERLAND has addressed to the patrons and professors of the New Philosophy, "A few Plain Reasons why we should believe in Christ, and adhere to his Religion." The reasons must, of course, be those which have been urged a thousand times before, but Mr. Cumberland will rather irritate than repel by the violence of his abuse, and the evidence which it affords, that however firm his belief of the Christian Religion, he has learned but little of the benevolence, benignity, and forbearance which it inculcates.

The Lord Bishop of WINCHESTER, in "A Sermon," containing many excellent reflections, which he preached before the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, in Westminster Abbey, on the last Fast Day, gave it as his opinion, that political details were unfit for the pulpit: Mr. Prebendary Poulter, however, has dedicated to this Right Rev. Prelate "Two Sermons," (one of which he preached at the Cathedral Chapel, Winchester, on the very same day) which are a political rhapsody from one end to the other.

Among the mass of single sermons we may particularize as worthy of attention, Mr. Thomas Belsham's, "On Freedom of Enquiry," Mr. Jerram's "Christian Ministry exemplified in St. Paul," a Sermon preached at the Visitation of the Bishop of Lincoln; Mr. Whitmore's discourse "On the Duty of not running in Debt," was preached before the University of Cambridge: a more appropriate subject could not have been selected, and we sincerely hope that it will be attended with the desired effect.

Mr. GEORGE WALKER's Sermon "On the Right of Individual Judgment in Religion," bears all those marks of manly spirit and strong understanding which the author is well known to possess.

Although the following article may seem misplaced in an account of English literature, yet we cannot find a more appropriate place for it, and it has too much merit to be omitted.—"Sermons sur le Culte Public, par LOUIS MERCIER, Pasteur de Eglise Française de Londres, 2 tom." This eloquent preacher, who has long commanded much admiration from the pulpit, has here furnished the readers of the French language with a set of discourses upon the important subject of



of public worship, written with great force and animation of language, and at the same time in a strain of methodical argumentation not less calculated to convince the understanding than to impress the heart. Every consideration which Christianity and sound philosophy can afford, in favour of the practice in question, is brought into view, and presented under its most persuasive aspect. To the second volume are annexed five sermons, preached on public occasions, in which the circumstances of the times are touched upon with caution and moderation, and improved to the best moral purposes. These may be regarded as the sequel to a volume of Sermons "Sur les Circonstances presentes," published by the author in 1795.

## NATURAL HISTORY.

Every naturalist will feel gratified that Dr. SMITH has at length published his long expected work, "The Flora Britannica:" a work, as may well be imagined, far more perfect in its kind than any which has hitherto appeared in this or any other country. Dr. Smith, with superior abilities, is well known to possess an uncommon share of industry and perseverance, and the advantages which he enjoys for the prosecution of his botanical researches eminently qualify him for the composition of a Flora Britannica. Dr. Smith has deviated from the Linnean classification, in removing from the class *Polygamia* those plants whose flowers, though differing in their sexual organs, agree in structure; and in the abolition of the order *Syngenesia Monogamia*, which appears, says the President, not to be founded in nature, nor useful in practice; some *Gentianæ*, *Violæ*, and *Lobeliæ* having the *Anthère* perfectly united, and others not at all. The Flora Britannica is yet incomplete, two volumes only having been published; but we are informed in the preface, that the remaining part may be expected in the course of a year, and that the present high price of paper is the cause of the delay! Dr. Smith, however, since the publication of his work, has stated, in a communication to the Monthly Magazine (see p. 207, of this volume) that several new motives have presented themselves, which oblige him to defer the sequel longer than he intended. Anxious as the botanical student undoubtedly is for the remaining volumes of this work, he cannot desire any precipitation which should render it less perfect than it may be in the power of the learned author to make it.

Dr. ROXBURGH, we are happy to find, MONTHLY MAG, No. 75.

continues with the same splendor, elegance, and delicacy, which marked the commencement of the work, his delineation of the "Plants of the Coast of Comorandel:" the second fasciculus is published, containing the following plants:—

*Amomum roseum*—*Justicia acaulis*—*Gratiola hyssopoides*—*Gratiola juncea*—*Hippocratia indica*—*Pommereulla cornucopiæ*—*Rottboellia setacea* and *Thomæa*—*Ammannia ostandra*—*Gardenia latifolia*—*Gardenia uliginosa*—*Gardenia dumetorum*—*Gardenia fragrans*—*Anthericum tuberosum*—*Loranthus bicolor*—*Loranthus scurrula*—*Feronia elephantum*—*Bergia aquatica*—*Ægle Marmelos*—*Bignonia spathacea*—*Bignonia quadrilobularis*—*Streptium asperum*—*Tetranthera apetala*—*Tetranthera monopetala*—*Mimosa Arabica*—*Mimosa leucophloea*.

Mr. TATHAM has favoured the public with "An Historical and Practical Essay on the Commerce and Culture of Tobacco:"—the author having seen a few plants of the American tobacco growing in a gentleman's garden near London, and reflecting how little is known in Europe respecting the history and mode of culture of an article of such extensive commerce on the other side of the Atlantic, thought that the communication of a few particulars relative to this plant, collected not merely from authorities, but from personal observation during a residence in Virginia of twenty years, would not be unacceptable. Mr. Tatham divides his work into six parts—1. The botanical description, and the culture of tobacco—2. The manner of housing, curing, &c. in Virginia—3. The public warehouse and inspection—4. The progress of the culture and commerce of tobacco—5. Of the tobacco-trade of Great Britain—6. Culture and commerce according to Mr. Anderson. The present, which is to be succeeded by another volume, contains four well-executed plates; the 1st coloured, and representing the flower, leaf, and botanical characters of tobacco; 2d. The tobacco-worm or caterpillar, and its moth, also coloured; 3d. The tobacco-house and its vicinity; 4th. The conveyance of it to market.

## BIOGRAPHY.

We are happy to announce the continuation of Dr. AIKIN's "General Biography:" a second volume of that very valuable work has lately appeared, and the loss which it sustained in the death of Dr. Enfield is supplied by Mr. T. Morgan, Mr. Nicholson, and other gentlemen of adequate talents and attainments.



It is obvious that in a work of this sort much must be said which has often been said before: so long as death has its sting, and the grave its victory, materials will be ever springing up anew for the page of biography. We notice, accordingly, in the present volume, the lives of several celebrated characters which have never before been given to public perusal; we may also assert, without danger of contradiction, that biographical memoirs, of which the public were already in possession, have here an additional value conferred on them by the interspersions of many judicious reflections from the writers.

"Memoirs of the Life and Travels of the late CHARLES MACPHERSON, esq. in Asia, Africa, and America; illustrative of Manners, Customs, and Characters; with a particular Investigation of the Nature, Treatment, and possible Improvement of the Negroes in the British and French West India Islands, written by himself, chiefly between the Years 1773 and 1790." This work being ushered into the world as a piece of *faithful biography*, to be continued, should the specimen meet with encouragement, we can do no less than place it under the present division. There is very little doubt, however, that "the late Charles Macpherson, esq." has presented the public with the fiction of his own brain: in short, he has written neither more nor less than a very interesting Novel, with many characters extremely well delineated, we doubt not, from life. The work, in most respects, is so well executed, that the editor has our good wishes for that encouragement which may stimulate him to give us a few "more dying words" of the "late Charles Macpherson."

Miss PLUMPTRE has translated, from the German of Kotzebue, "A Sketch of his Life and Literary Career; with the Journal of his Tour to Paris at the Close of the Year 1790," &c. This is, in many respects, a very entertaining volume, and it does not appear that the writer has in any degree attempted to gloat over his follies or his frailties: that M. Kotzebue should be a very good playwright is not to be wondered at; it has been his principal, and we may almost add, his only occupation and amusement through life. What shall we say of a man who visited Paris in the very heat of the Revolution, and could find nothing to notice in his journals but the Theatres. M. Kotzebue lost an affectionate wife, whose illness and death are described in a pathetic manner: *the fine feelings and*

*acute sensibility* of the Dramatist would not allow M. Kotzebue to perform the last solemn duties of a husband; in order to soothe his tortured bosom, and spare himself the pain of witnessing his wife in the agonies of death, he fled from his house and family, and took refuge in the capital of France, in houses of gaiety, dissipation, and *ill-fame!* Can any thing be more thoroughly disgusting and contemptible, than thus—

To bear about the mockeries of woe,  
In midnight revels and the public show?

To sum up this odious business, M. Kotzebue, the whining, mournful, brothel-hunter, has amused himself and offended his readers with a Dissertation on the Courtezans of Paris!

In a shilling pamphlet Mr. DAVID IRVING has given us "The Life of Robert Ferguson, with a Critique on his Works:" we are truly glad to see this tribute, however tardy, paid to the memory of unfortunate genius. The insanity of this poor young man has been attributed, not without plausibility, to the deep compunction which he experienced for his profligate juvenilities! his body emaciated with disease, his mind agonized with the stings of remorse, and haunted with the spectres which a guilty conscience raised, he sunk into a state of religious despondency; from which, however, he experienced a temporary relief, till a violent contusion which he received on the head from a fall from a staircase, seemed instantly to affect his brain. Mr. Ferguson became at last so outrageous, that it was not without some difficulty that two or three men could restrain his violence: his afflicted mother, unable to afford him proper attendance in her own house, was obliged to have him removed to the public asylum, whither he was conveyed by a few intimate friends, who decoyed him into a chair, as if he had been about to pay an evening-visit—"When they reached the place of their destination all was wrapt in profound silence. The poor youth entered the dismal mansion.—He cast his eyes wildly round, and began to perceive his real situation. The discovery awakened every feeling of his soul.—He raised a hideous shout, which being instantly returned by the wretched inhabitants of every cell, echoed along the vaulted roofs." We may believe his biographer, that his companions stood aghast at the dreadful scene, and that the impression which it made upon their minds was too strong for time ever to efface. Hopes, however, were, after a time, entertained of his recovery: but



but they proved delusive! His mother, after he had been confined in the asylum about two months, received the melancholy intelligence, that her son had breathed his last on the 16th of October, 1774. His remains were decently interred in the Cannongate Church-yard, and it was long before any stone pointed out the spot where they were deposited: this generous task was left to a brother poet who shed tears of sorrow on his grave. ROBERT BURNS erected a stone, on one side of which were engraven the following lines:

No sculptur'd marble here, nor pompous lay!  
No storied urn, nor animated bust!  
This simple stone directs pale Scotia's way  
To pour her sorrows o'er the Poet's dust.

The other side contains this inscription:—

By special grant of the Managers  
To Robert Burns, who erected this stone,  
This burial-place is ever to remain sacred to the  
Memory of

ROBERT FERGUSON.

"A Practical Improvement of the Divine Counsel and Conduct; attempted in a Sermon, occasioned by the Decease of William Cowper, Esq. preached at Olney, May 18, 1800, by SAMUEL GREATHEED:" this interesting article, which seems more properly to belong to the preceding division of our retrospect, is arranged here on account of the biographical sketch which it contains of the elegant, the amiable, the wretched Cowper! In the double capacity of preacher and biographer, Mr. Greatheed is equally impressed with which the solemnity of his subject, and relates, with those melancholy feelings with which every reader will most deeply sympathize, the dreadful malady which it pleased Providence to afflict on a man of the finest genius, the most cultivated taste, and the most fervent piety!

Colonel GEORGE HANGER has published an account of his own "Life, Adventures, and Opinions:" a more contemptible farrago, to use the mildest epithet, never issued from the press.

The last work which we have to notice under the head of Biography, is the elegant production of the Rev. W. PARK GRESWELL, entitled, "Memoirs of Angelus Politianus, Aëtius Sincerus Sanazarus, Petrus Bembus, Hieronymus Fracastorius, Marcus Antonius Flaminus, and the Amalthei: Translations from their Poetical Works, and Notes and Observations concerning other Literary Characters of the Fifteenth and Sixteenth Centuries." We must enrol ourselves among the number of those who regret

the brevity with which these interesting Memoirs are drawn up, and that from the very rare and valuable materials which the author possessed, he should have made so parsimonious a selection; his plea is forgetting the precept of the poet, *medio tutissimus ibis*—that he preferred *this extreme* to that of entering into a minuteness of detail, which might probably fatigue, rather than interest, the reader. The object of Mr. Greswell appears to have been rather to stimulate than gratify: those eminent scholars, who flourished in the Italian states during the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries, are, comparatively speaking, but little known among us; and Mr. Greswell, lamenting the obscurity with which such characters are now shaded, has endeavoured, by critical remarks on their writings, by occasional versions of their poems, and by sketches of their lives, to bring them again into light. Mr. Greswell appears to have infused the true spirit of his originals into his translations, and the correctness and elegance of his style do credit, as well to the models from which he studied, as to himself.

#### MATHEMATICS AND ASTRONOMY.

The first work which we shall notice in this department of literature is Mr. INGRAM's edition of the "Elements of Euclid, viz. the first six Books, with the eleventh and twelfth; in which the Corrections of Dr. Simson are generally adopted, but the Errors overlooked by him are corrected, and the Obscurities of his and other Editions are explained; also some of Euclid's Demonstrations are restored; others made shorter and more general, and several useful Propositions are added." After so ample and explanatory a title page, we shall say but little as to the work. Dr. Simson's motive in the publication of an edition of Euclid, was to remove the various errors and interpolations which his work had suffered from the ignorance and incorrectness of the Greek editors: notwithstanding the labours of that acute and learned man, however, there are some things, says Mr. Ingram, of great importance, which need correction, overlooked by him; and others, though corrected, are not restored to their original accuracy, because his corrections are less extensive than the blemishes, or are not adapted to Euclid's design. The present editor, therefore, after enumerating several definitions and propositions, which demanded correction, has undertaken and executed that task with great ability. To the Elements of Euclid are subjoined, the Elements of Plane and Spherical



Spherical Trigonometry, and a Treatise on Practical Geometry; the whole forming a work, which will be found highly beneficial to mathematical students.

Mr. FRENCH has published a second part of his "Principles of Algebra; or, the True Theory of Equations established on Mathematical Demonstrations." Although, among the many innovations which Mr. French has introduced, there are some, which better judges than we profess to be, consider at best but nugatory; we believe there are not two opinions as to the high excellence of the present, as an elementary book: it is universally regarded as a most ingenious and useful treatise, where the scholar is led along in an easy and direct road, from the simple to the more complex parts of Algebra.

FRANCIS MASERES, Esq. has published "Tracts on the Resolutions of Affected Algebraic Equations, by Dr. Halley's, Mr. Raphson's, and Sir Isaac Newton's Methods of Approximation:" many of these valuable tracts, now collected into one volume, have appeared in former publications.

"Fasciculus Astronomicus; containing Observations of the Northern Circumpolar Regions; together with some Account of the Instrument with which they were made; and a new Set of Tables, by which they were reduced to the mean Position for the beginning of January, 1800: to which are added a few other Papers and Precepts, which, it was imagined, might be acceptable to the Practical Astronomer, by FRANCIS WOLLASTON, F. R. S." Dr. Wollaston, on a former occasion, had proposed, that astronomers should agree on some regular plan of observing the heavens: that each should take the portion which best suited him, and communicate the result of his observations to one common stock. Dr. Wollaston constructed an instrument (a description of which was read before the Royal Society), for the purpose of executing with greater facility his own part of the scheme; with this instrument he observed the circumpolar region, and has published, in the present Fasciculus, the result of his observations.

"A Treatise on Plane and Spherical Trigonometry; with an Introduction, explaining the Nature and Use of Logarithms: adapted to the Use of Students in Philosophy, by the Rev. S. VINCE, A. M. F. R. S. Plumian Professor of Astronomy and Experimental Philosophy." Notwithstanding the evidence which this work affords of Professor Vince's mathematical acuteness, it is not altogether so well

"adapted to Use of Students in Philosophy," as the author wishes and imagines it to be; some of the definitions are lax and inaccurate; the arrangement of the work is immethodical; and the want of an index, table of contents, and a division into heads, chapters, or sections, renders it extremely troublesome as a book of reference.

#### FINE ARTS.

A second part has been some time before the public, of that magnificent work, "the Antiquities of Ionia," published by the Society of Dilettanti. Mr. R. PAYNE KNIGHT, in an elegant Prefatory Address, observes, that as in the former volume of this work, specimens had been offered of the luxuriant architecture of the Asiatic Greeks, so in the present are presented those of the more chaste and simple style, which prevailed in Greece itself, and in its European colonies. Of this style of architecture, commonly called *Doric*, but which, says our author, might more properly be called *Grecian*, as being the only style employed either in Greece, or its European colonies, prior to the Macedonian conquests, Mr. Knight has traced the first principles, and in a concise and elegant manner explained the origin. The body of the present volume consists of three chapters, V. VI. and VII. The fifth chapter exhibits, together with views, plans, and architectural ornaments, Accounts of a Ruin near the Port of Ægina—of the Temple of Jupiter Pallanienus—Temple of Minerva, at Sunium—Temple of Jupiter Nemæus, near Argos—and of the Temple of Ceres, at Eleutis. Chapter VI. includes—Arch at Mylassa—Sepulchre at Mylassa—Column of a Temple—Ruins at Bassi—Theatre at Stratonicea—Gymnasium at Ephesus—Fragment of a Temple—Theatre at Miletus—Stadium at Laodicea—Gymnasium at Troas—Theatre at Jassus—Theatre at Patara—Theatre at Castell Rosso—Theatre at Telmessus. Chapter VII. contains an explanation of the vignettes which enrich this very superb publication, in addition to fifty-nine other copper plates. The vignettes represent an ivory tessera, with the name of the poet Æschylus described on it—a tessera or ticket of admission to the eleventh row of those seats in the ancient theatre, which included the cavea or pit—and another of bronze, bearing, in relief, the words *Δημοσίων οὐδόν*, or admission to the eighth cuneus on the seats appropriated to the citizens. There are also representations of the medals of Ægina and Eleutis; of a silver medal having the



the double hatchet, the symbol of Jupiter and Labranda; and of two allegorical subjects.

Mr. DALLAWAY, the Constantinopolitan traveller, has published an amusing volume of "*Anecdotes of the Arts in England; or, Comparative Remarks on Architecture, Sculpture, and Painting, chiefly illustrated by Specimens at Oxford.*" Mr. Dallaway assures us, that every expectation he has formed of the public acceptance of his work, would be completely gratified could it recommend to the younger students of the university the love and pursuit of the arts, by pointing out the opportunities which they enjoy:—this is so modest and so laudable a motive, that we sincerely hope the author's gratification will be complete: we understand, however, that his work is considered by connoisseurs as teeming with errors so gross, and as containing, with some knowledge and taste, evidences of such inexcusable ignorance of his subject, as to render it a book by no means fit for the general and unlearned reader, whom it is perpetually liable to mislead.

GEORGE HENRY MASON, Esq. has illustrated the "*Costume of China*" by sixty engravings, with explanations in French and English. The author of this very splendid volume does not appear to have been in China more than a few months: he enjoyed, notwithstanding, those opportunities of observation which enabled him to obtain no inconsiderable knowledge of the Chinese customs; and, although it is obvious that his residence in the country was not sufficiently prolonged to give him a very intimate acquaintance with the manners of that jealous people, still he was there long enough to procure drawings to be made, from Chinese artists, of the different habits and occupations of their countrymen. There is little doubt but that the drawings are correct: the engravings taken from them are well executed, and beautifully coloured, and to each is subjoined an explanation, which adds much to its value. The price of this volume, in every respect extremely elegant, is six guineas.

As a companion to the above work, has appeared, in one quarto volume, price three guineas and a half, an illustration of the "*Punishments of China*," by twenty-two engravings, with explanations in English and French. Without the sanction of a name, this work will be received with caution, as the public has no assurance that the delineations are at all accurate, or taken from real life, however

well they are executed; and it is but justice to say, that they are not inferior, either in colouring or engraving, to the plates in Major Mason's publication. The following scenes of varied wretchedness and torture, are those with which the anonymous editor of this volume has thought he should gratify the English public.—What a compliment to its feelings and its taste!

1. A culprit before a magistrate.
2. A culprit conveyed to prison.
3. A culprit conducted to trial.
4. An offender undergoing the bastinado.
5. Twisting a man's ears.
6. Punishment of the swing.
7. Punishing a boatman.
8. Punishing an interpreter.
9. The rack.
10. Torturing the fingers.
11. Burning a man's eyes with lime.
12. A malefactor chained to an iron bar.
13. Punishment of the wooden collar.
14. A man fastened to a block of wood.
15. A malefactor in a cage.
16. Punishment of a wooden tube.
17. Hamstringing of a malefactor.
18. Close confinement.
19. Conducting an offender into banishment.
20. A malefactor conducted to execution.
21. The capital punishment of the chord (or strangling).
22. The manner of beheading.

One is disposed to wonder upon what principle it could be, that such representations as the above, of muscles and limbs writhing with convulsive agonies, could be offered to the public inspection: the editor, however, has resolved the difficulty, by observing—and there is, at least, a semblance of justice in the observation—that, exclusively of their novelty and information, representations of this nature are recommended, from the sensation of security which they produce "in those bosoms that heave upon a tract of the globe where they are protected from being torn by lengthened agonies: where a person's innocence is not estimated by his mental or corporeal powers of enduring pain, &c. &c." It must not be passed over, that the editor, in his preface, hints at other punishments, in addition to those represented in this publication, of a much severer nature, which have been inflicted by the Chinese upon criminals convicted of regicide, parricide, rebellion, treason, or



or sedition: but, says he, drawings, or even verbal descriptions, of these, would be committing an indecorous violence on the feelings, and inducing us to arraign the temperance and wisdom so universally acknowledged in the government of China. Supposing the present representations to be correct, whoever casts his eye over them, will doubtless have a high idea of the *temperance and wisdom* of the Chinese government, and give the editor credit for infinite delicacy towards the feelings of his countrymen!

“An Inquiry into the Elementary Principles of Beauty in the Works of Nature and Art, by WILLIAM THOMSON.” This is a posthumous publication. Its author was a painter by profession, and a native of Dublin. His work carries with it marks of an ingenious and speculative mind. An Introductory Discourse on Taste, which fills almost half the volume, contains a new and striking theory on this subject. We were particularly struck with the author’s manner of accounting for the total absence of taste for music in Pope and Johnson, both of whom, particularly the former, wrote such musical numbers; but, it is observed of the latter, that he was never known to repeat a verse, either of his own or of any other poet, in which he did not effectually, by his bare recital, destroy every particle of harmony it might contain. Our author solves the difficulty, by observing, that verse may be repeated mentally to the *internal sense* of taste, without being conveyed to it by the ear from without. Mr. Thomson considers beauty to be the result of six different accidents or elementary principles, each of which is a distinct beauty in itself, and consequently communicates that peculiar beauty to every object to which it is joined; all created beings, as well inanimate as animate, he supposes to possess one or more of these six beauties; and each of these elementary principles which is added after the *first*, namely proportion or fitness—which, in opposition to Mr. Burke, he contends, is the first and chief principle of beauty in all bodies—so far increases its beauty, by the addition of such element; and therefore the creature or object, which possesses *all* the elementary principles, is most or perfectly beautiful in its kind. That creature or object—if any such there be—which possesses *none* of these elementary principles, must necessarily be ugly, deformed, and monstrous. The following is a list of these elementary principles: 1. The beauty of proportion or fitness. 2. The beauty of shape, or the

conic form. 3. The beauty of lines. 4. The beauty of colours. 5. The beauty of variety. And 6. The beauty of smoothness. However vulnerable is the theory of Mr. Thomson in many respects, the construction of it, it must be acknowledged, is ingenious.—From the subject of Fine Arts, we proceed to that of

#### ORIENTAL LITERATURE,

which, we are happy to find, is not so much neglected as at one time, from the paucity of publications connected with it, we had reason to apprehend.

In our last Retrospect, we gave an outline of the plan upon which “The Asiatic Annual Register” was conducted: a second volume of that compilation, from the Calcutta newspapers, has made its appearance, displaying the same industry, which, in the former volume, gave us so favourable an anticipation of its future conduct. The only deviation which we remark, is in the historical part, the brevity of which will be generally regretted: the writer of that portion of the preceding volume took a general view of the state of ancient India, from the earliest periods of authentic history, to the close of the sixteenth century; and he stated it to have been his intention, in this second volume, to have given a concise account of the British possessions in that quarter of the globe; he has found it necessary, however, to take a more wide and comprehensive range. The writer has accordingly given an account of the general connection which has subsisted between India and Europe, from the first formation of settlements by Europeans in Hindostan; in the course of which, he has traced to their origin the establishments of other powers besides Great Britain: the second historical chapter therefore gives “A View of the Commercial Intercourse between India and Europe, previous to the Discovery of the Passage of the Cape of Good Hope.” It is well known, that the Marquis of Wellesley, among other important services which he has rendered to the East India Company, founded a college at Fort William, in Bengal, for the better instruction of the junior civil servants of the Company in such branches of literature, science, and knowledge, as may be deemed necessary to qualify them for the discharge of the duties of the different offices constituted for the administration of the government of the British possessions in the East Indies: it is by no means so generally known, however, what those branches are, and on how very extensive a basis the establishment is founded. On the supposition that



that most of our readers will feel the same gratification that we did, on being made acquainted with the collegiate studies, we make no apology for transcribing the following concise account of them:—it is enacted, that “Professorships shall be established as soon as may be practicable, and regular courses of lectures commenced in the following branches of literature, science, and knowledge:—Arabic, Persian, Sanscrit, Hindustanee, Bengal, Telinga, Mahratta, Tamula, Canara languages.—Mahomedan Law, Hindu Law.—Ethics, Civil Jurisprudence, and the Law of Nations.—English Law.—The regulations and laws enacted by the governor-general in council, or by the governors in council at Fort St. George and Bombay, respectively, for the civil government of the British territories in India.—Political economy, and particularly the commercial institution and interests of the East India Company.—Geography and mathematics.—Modern language of Europe.—Greek, Latin, and English classics.—General history, ancient and modern.—The history and antiquities of Hindustan and the Deccan.—Natural history.—Botany, chemistry, and astronomy.” Public examinations are occasionally held, from which it appears that the students have already made considerable progress in their respective pursuits.

Sir WILLIAM OUSELEY, notwithstanding that his fair and honest expectations have been disappointed of that patronage which the East India Company would have done themselves honour in extending towards every gentleman who devotes his time and talents to subjects connected with the literature and antiquities of those wide-spread possessions from which their wealth is derived, has ventured to translate, from a manuscript in his own possession, collated with one preserved in the library at Eton College, “The Oriental Geography of Ebn Haukal, an Arabian Traveller of the tenth Century.” Ebn Haukal is esteemed the father of Oriental geography: he was a great traveller, and is supposed to have visited most of the countries which he describes; his work, therefore, though from its manner not the most entertaining, is highly valuable, and, as a book of reference, may be safely depended upon. The author first explains his plan; gives a cursory—very cursory—description of the countries and seas which lie within its range, and then enters into a brief—very brief—account of Arabia, Abyssinia, the West of Africa, Egypt, and Syria: the chief part of this publication is dedicated

to Persia, and the surrounding states. Ebn Haukal himself states his design in the composition of his book to have been the description of the various climates and regions of the face of the earth, comprised within the circle of Islam or Mahomedanism; and the delineation on maps of the various seas or oceans which surround the land; the inhabited and desert islands; and every climate or region of the earth; “affixing the name of each, so that it may be known in the maps, and confining ourselves (he continues) to those countries which are the seat of Islam, and the residence of true believers.” These maps, however, which in all probability would have afforded some important illustrations of Eastern geography, unfortunately were not in Sir William’s manuscript; and the map which he has prefixed to his translation, entitled “A General Map to illustrate Sir William Ouseley’s Translation of the Oriental Geography of Ebn Haukal,” affords a mere outline of the general division of Asia, and the situations of a few principal cities, derived from the materials afforded by European geographers. Sir William Ouseley mentions, that, finding his notes on several passages swell under his hands more than he at first expected, he has reserved them for another work on “The Geography of the Asiatics, derived from numerous Oriental Writers, and illustrated with Maps:” expressing his hopes that the present publication may prove acceptable to the Orientalist, the Antiquarian, and the Geographer, he concludes his preface in a manner which reflects no common disgrace on the opulent commercial Company of the East.—“The result (says he) of my former labours has taught me to expect no other recompence than praise, and the hopes of substantial profit have been extinguished by successive disappointments.”—We can only express our regret at the shameful neglect which Sir William Ouseley has already suffered, and our hope that one more may be added to the number of his disappointments, namely, that he may receive a generous and substantial patronage from the public.

Dr. HAGER has published a work, almost of unrivalled splendour, and whose usefulness will be equally extensive in a commercial and literary point of view: it is “An Explanation of the Elementary Characters of the Chinese, with an Analysis of their Ancient Symbols and Hieroglyphics.” Dr. Hager, in this uncommonly valuable performance, after advertising to the singularity of the circumstance, that, whilst the Phenician, Etruscan, and Egyptian



Egyptian alphabets; the Runic, Celtiberic, and Parth characters; as well as the Indian and North American hieroglyphics; should have excited the curiosity, and employed the research, of the learned, the language of the Chinese should have been neglected, notwithstanding the attention which has been paid to their history, philosophy, astronomy, and other sciences—states, that he thought it not inexpedient to renew the study of characters thus greatly neglected, and so much the rather, having amassed abundant materials for a Chinese Dictionary, which he proposes to publish, if health permit, and encouragement be given, and which this elementary volume is intended to precede. It is sincerely to be hoped, that, in a country proudly aspiring to pre-eminence in letters, a work of this sort will not be suffered to languish for want of a munificent and timely encouragement.

Mr. MAURICE has at length published the seventh and final volume of his “Indian Antiquities;” a work, of whose general merits the public has had sufficient time to form an accurate estimate. The present volume, according to the plan originally chalked out by the learned and laborious author, consists of a dissertation on the literature, and the arts and sciences, anciently flourishing in India; and another on the jurisprudence of that country; with a third, and very curious, dissertation on the immense treasures in bullion and coined money amassed in the ancient world. From the Institute of Menu, Mr. Maurice has drawn some fair and ingenious inferences respecting the high antiquity of the arts and sciences among the Indians. Sir William Jones has fixed the period of the first promulgation of Menu’s Institutes, to that of the establishment of the first monarchies in Egypt and Asia (which could not have taken place many ages posterior to the Deluge); and their first publication, as a code of written laws, to about the year 1280 before Christ. Now, in the pages of those ancient Institutes, we read of the engraving and piercing of gems, and particularly of diamonds, an art only recently known in Europe; from which it is justly inferred, that the Indians must have had in use those fine steel instruments, without which we cannot conceive how the operation should have been performed, and consequently that they must have been very excellent metallurgists: we find men also inchasing gold, and working in ivory and ebony with inimitable elegance. An individual *cast* is also mentioned, whose sole

occupation it is to attend *silk-worms*, from which the early period when silk-weaving flourished in India is inferred. A variety of similar presumptions and inferences are also brought of there having been in those ancient periods good *chemists, astronomers, architects, geometricians, and even anatomists!* “In weaving, spinning, and dying—in all the more ingenious devices appertaining to the respective occupations of the joiner, the cutler, the mason, the potter, and the japanner—in executing (continues Mr. Maurice) the most curious cabinet and filigree work in general; in drawing birds, flowers, and fruits from the book of nature with exquisite precision—in painting those beautiful chintzes annually brought into Europe, that glow with such a variety of colours, as brilliant as they are lasting; in the fabrication of those ornamental vases of agate and crystal, inlaid with the richest gems, that constitute so large a portion of the splendid merchandise of India with the neighbouring empires of Asia—in short, in whatever requires an ingenious head, or a ductile hand, what people on earth, in those remote, or in these modern, times, has ever vied with the Indians?” This volume, by no means inferior to any of the former ones in the variety and importance of its information, is dedicated to two gentlemen, high in the profession of the law, Mr. Plumer and Mr. Dallas, to whom the author acknowledges high obligations on his first entrance into the subject; in taking a final adieu of which, he expresses a fervent hope, that his humble Essays, as he modestly denominates them, on the Antiquities of India, may only be the forerunner of some grander effort, more fully and effectually to display them, “since (says he) my mind is eternally impressed with the conviction, that every additional research into their early annals and history, will ultimately tend to strengthen and support the Mosaic and Christian codes, and consequently the highest and best interests of Man.

As Sir William Jones was a very large contributor to the volumes of the Asiatic Researches, and as it may not be convenient to every gentleman, who is in possession of the former, to purchase the latter, “Two Supplemental Volumes to the Works of Sir WILLIAM JONES” are now reprinted uniformly with them, containing the whole of the Asiatic Researches hitherto published, excepting those papers already inserted in Sir William’s works.

“An Indian Glossary; consisting of some Thousand Words and Terms commonly



monly used in the East Indies; with full Explanations of their respective Meanings; forming an useful Vade-mecum, extremely serviceable in assisting Strangers to acquire, with Ease and Quickness, the Language of that Country; by T. T. ROBERTS, Lieutenant, &c. of the Third Regiment, of the Native Infantry, E. I." The present publication, with some few additions, appears to be copied from a work published some years ago, entitled "The Indian Vocabulary." The compiler of the present Glossary, however, adverts to a work published on the same plan by Mr. Hadley, which fell into his hands, and to which, perhaps, both persons are alike indebted.

From the subject of Oriental Literature, which we are happy to see has occupied more room in our compendium than usual, we proceed to notice those works which have appeared relating to

TOPOGRAPHY AND ANTIQUITIES,

On which subject we know of nothing more entitled to remark, than the valuable volume which brings to a conclusion "The Sepulchral Monuments of Great Britain, by RICHARD GOUGH, ESQ." This volume, indeed, is but the first part of that which preceded it, containing its Preface, Introduction, Index, &c. The Preface presents the reader with an account of the general state of Sepulchral Science, animadverting on the gradual improvement of sepulchral statuary, painting, and sculpture. The Introduction, to use the author's words, embraces a large field—the modes and rites of Sepulture in general, from the earliest periods of history, more particularly among the Greeks and Romans, to the Primitive Christians, deducing the several conformities. Mr. Gough therefore, according to this plan, endeavours to detect the peculiar rites and ceremonies of sepulture in the remotest antiquity, and thence proceeds to the simplest and the rudest monuments which remain. Speaking of *Barrows*, which are common in America, as well as in every other quarter of the globe, and the existence of which, wherever they have been found, has usually been considered as evidence of a battle, Mr. Gough is of opinion with Mr. Douglas, that even if presumptive, they cannot be considered as proofs, to that effect; for our ancestors may be presumed to have had cemeteries as well as ourselves: These collective modes of burying, moreover, he observes, are not peculiar to Christians, but have been annexed to temples in every age, by every

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nation except the Jews, among whom it would have been an act of the highest pollution. From the subject of barrows, Mr. Gough proceeds in gradation to the consideration of tumuli of stones, to the practice of burning the dead, which was introduced, it seems, among the Danes, by Odin, not long before the Christian æra, and thence to sepulchral cairns, or chests of various construction, under barrows, and regular coffins of stone. Mr. Gough relates in a minute, yet interesting manner, many curious formularies of interment and funeral processions: he then passes on to shrines, of which he has distinguished two kinds, "both equally made for receiving the reliques of saints, but with this difference, the one was portable and used in processions, and the other fixed, being built of stone, marble, and other heavy materials." From sepulture and its accompaniments, Mr. Gough proceeds to the minutiae of dress and habit portrayed on ancient monuments, and devotes a large and very interesting portion of his introduction to the epitaph, which he traces to be coeval with the tombs themselves. In short, the present publication is, in all its parts, one of the most curious antiquarian *morceaux* of which the public is in possession. It contains fifty-one plates, which are executed in a very neat manner by Mr. James Basire; several of them from the drawings of Mr. Jacob Schnebbelie, an associate, whose loss Mr. Gough laments as irreparable in his favourite pursuits of antiquarian remark: "I take the warning, (says he,) in a solemn and affecting manner—I retire from the pleasing task of immortalizing former generations—those who have gone before for centuries—to meditate on my own mortality!"

The Rev. Mr. LYSONS has published "An Historical Account of those Parishes in the County of Middlesex, which are not described in the Environs of London." This supplemental volume completes the History of the County, to which the author was induced, from having in his former volumes comprised a considerable part of it, and from the consideration that no history of it had heretofore been extant in a perfect form. This volume contains an historical account of twenty-two parishes, and is illustrated by seventeen elegant engravings, nine of which are appropriated to different views of the Palace of Hampton Court; the description of which, indeed, constitutes a large and very interesting portion of the work. It is almost unnecessary to say, that this

supplementary volume evinces the same accuracy, diligence, and judgment, which distinguish the four preceding ones. Our readers will learn, with pleasure, that the present author, in conjunction with his brother, Mr. Samuel Lysons, is engaged in a "New General Survey of Great Britain;" a work of much importance, and which demands all the perseverance in topographical research, which even these gentlemen possess.

The thirteenth volume is published, of the "Archæologia," containing, as usual, a great variety of Antiquarian matter.

"Picture of Palermo, by Dr. HAGER: translated from the German by Mrs. Mary Robinson." Dr. Hager is a man of learning, who resided two years at Palermo, in order to examine the Arabian manuscripts of the Abatè Vella, supposed to contain the history of the Island of Sicily under the dominion of the Saracens and Normans, and which proved to be a literary forgery. Our expectations were therefore high, and the work is certainly not destitute of interesting matter. The translation is in a respectable style, and, we dare say, faithfully executed.

Mr. ANTES has published some "Observations on the Manners and Customs of the Egyptians, the Overflowing of the Nile, and its Effects; with Remarks on the Plague, and other Subjects: written during a Residence of Twelve Years in Cairo, and its Vicinity: illustrated with a Map of Egypt." This volume is, in many respects, curious and interesting, and the information which it contains may be useful. The style in which it is written, however, is prolix and unpolished.

"Etymologicon Magnum: or, Universal Etymological Dictionary, on a new Plan; with Illustrations drawn from various Languages: English, Gothic, Saxon, German, Danish, &c. &c. Greek, Latin, French, Italian, Spanish, Gaelic, Irish, Welsh, Bretagne, &c. The Dialects of the Slavonic; and the Eastern Languages, Hebrew, Arabic, Persian, Sanscript, Gipsy, Coptic, &c. &c. Part the First, quarto." The learned author of this work endeavours to undermine the general idea, that speech was, originally, the gift of God, and to shew that it is of human invention. The fundamental principle of this hypothesis is, that in all languages there are certain elemental sounds expressive of certain ideas, and that words intended to express certain ideas, are therefore natural and necessarily formed out of some of those elemental

radical sounds. It should seem, however, if this were true, that the elemental sounds in all languages should be alike, and significant of the same ideas: but it is well-known that they are not merely dissonant in different languages, but sometimes that the same sounds in different languages, convey ideas which are in direct opposition to each other.

But it is time that we should quit this subject and proceed to the important one of

#### MEDICINE AND SURGERY;

and here we shall transcribe, *pro forma*, prior to our consideration of medical books, properly so called, the title-page of the following pamphlets, and briefly sketch the nature of a dispute which has been carried on with considerable acrimony, on the other side of the Tweed.

"Memorial to the Managers of the Royal Infirmary, by JAMES GREGORY, M. D. &c."—"Answer for the Junior Members of the Royal College of Surgeons of Edinburgh, to the Memorial of Dr. James Gregory, &c. by Mr. JOHN BELL."—"Remarks on the present Mode of Chirurgical Attendance in the Royal Infirmary of Edinburgh, submitted to the Consideration of the Royal College of Surgeons there, by JAMES ARNOT, Member of the College."—"Hints, tending to refute the Objections that have been urged against the present System of Chirurgical Attendance in the Royal Infirmary at Edinburgh, by an Old Surgeon." It appears from the Charter of Incorporation of the Managers of the Royal Infirmary at Edinburgh, that the Institution is to be attended by the College of Physicians, and "some of the most skilful Chirurgeons:" the Managers, however, soon became sensible of the inconvenience which resulted from such a promiscuous attendance of Physicians, and without any opposition, it was determined that the infirmary should be attended by two Physicians, with a fixed salary, chosen for life, or during good behaviour. The original clause, moreover, respecting the limited attendance of the Surgeons, soon excited objections, and a memorial was presented in the year 1738, nine years after the establishment of the Hospital, and two years after the grant of the Charter, in order to induce the Managers to permit *all* the Surgeons to attend and to operate in rotation. To give full effect to this memorial a hint was attached to it, that should the proposal be rejected, a rival hospital would be instituted by the Surgeons; and on the contrary, should it be accepted, a present should be made of five



five hundred pounds for the support of the Infirmary. The *bribe*, as Dr. Gregory calls it, was received, and the system was accordingly adopted, which Dr. Gregory animadverted on as injurious to the credit of the Institution, because disadvantageous to the patients. The present plan is, for every Member of the College of Surgeons, to attend in rotation for two months. The number of Surgeons at Edinburgh, the attendance however, increases so rapidly, that in consequence of this arrangement, is almost exclusively confined to the junior Members. It is not for us to enlarge on the arguments, *pro* and *con*, which have been advanced on this occasion, we must, however, be allowed to express our regret at the bitterness with which the controversy has been carried on by both parties, and the personalities which it has provoked. For the honour of the Institution, and the benefit of the Patients, we sincerely hope that some amicable and salutary adjustment will very speedily take place.

The science of Medicine with its collateral branches was never, perhaps, cultivated with more assiduity, not to say success, than it is at present; numerous are the works which daily issue from the press, and many of them valuable ones, on this subject. We shall notice those, which from the skill and knowledge they evince, or the practical utility of which they are likely to be, most merit attention.

Dr. NISBET has published the second, third, and fourth parts of his "Clinical Guide; intended as a Memorandum-book for Practitioners," and which are to be considered as a Continuation of the "Clinical Guide to Medicine," which he published some time ago. The second of these volumes, which relates to Surgery, affords a concise view of the leading facts on the history, nature, and treatment of such local diseases as form the object of Surgery; the third and fourth exhibit a concise view, &c. of the various diseases that form the subject of Midwifery, or that occur during Infancy and Childhood; to each is added a Pharmacopœia, divided into three parts, viz. Materia Medica, Classification, and Extemporaneous Prescription; to which last is added "An Introduction to Nosology." This work, though it can lay claim to but little merit on the score of originality, is executed with such conciseness and perspicuity, as to render it an useful book of reference to young students.

A second edition, with an Appendix,

has made its appearance of Dr. BREE's "Practical Enquiry into Disordered Respiration;" a valuable work, founded on his own extensive practice, in the manufacturing town of Birmingham.

Mr. KENTISH has published "A Second Essay on Burns; in which an Attempt is made to refute the Opinions of Mr. Earl and Sir Walter Farquhar, lately advanced on the supposed Benefit of the Application of Ice, in such Accidents." It will be recollected that Mr. Kentish, who has had much experience in some very dreadful cases of Burns, and who had repeatedly witnessed their fatal termination according to the old established treatment, adopted, as an improvement, the use of spirits of wine, oil of turpentine, or some other stimulant, instead of linseed-oil, which had been generally used: the ancient practice moreover of bleeding, purging, and adding to the debility of the system, he exchanged, with much advantage, for the use of a generous diet, and he administered rather freely, for the first two or three days after the accident, opium, and then wine, &c. In the present volume Mr. Kentish has introduced a number of new cases, still further illustrative of the superior efficacy of his practice; which, however, he has improved by occasionally administering some active aperient for the purpose of checking profuse discharge from the wounds, and by covering the wounds in that state with powdered chalk. A communication is inserted from Mr. Frederick Horn to the author, giving an account of a very desperate and dangerous case which was cured by the adoption of Mr. Kentish's practice, and which entitles it to more confidence than any *à priori* reasoning, however ingenious and scientific.

Dr. CHISHOLM has published a second edition, much enlarged, of "An Essay" which originally made its appearance several years since, "on the Malignant Pestilential Fever of the West India Islands." Dr. Chisholm adheres to his former opinion, (notwithstanding it has been strongly contested) that it was introduced into the West India Islands from Boulam, on the coast of Guinea, by one of the ships belonging to the Bulama Association, and thence into America, in consequence of the commercial intercourse between the Islands and that Continent. Nor has the Doctor's idea of the almost infallibility of Mercury in the cure of the disease been more fortunate: the Mercurial treatment having failed so frequently, as to have left

left little confidence in its application. As Dr. Chisholm's situation of Inspector General of the Ordnance Medical Department, in the West Indies, required his personal appearance in the several Islands; he took the opportunity of obtaining a knowledge of the natural and political history: this knowledge he has communicated to his readers in a very ingenious, amusing, and, doubtless, in a very faithful manner.

A translation has appeared from the German of a work by DOCTOR CHRISTIAN GUSTAVUS STRUVE, entitled "*Asthenology; or, the Art of Preserving Feeble Life, and of supporting the Constitution under the Influence of innumerable Diseases.*" This work is divided into two parts: the first gives the author's Theory, the second his Practice. The first is whimsical and not always intelligible; the latter is a sort of dietetic system, which, in many respects, may be followed with advantage.

The same fanciful Physician is the author of "*A Familiar Treatise on the Physical Education of Children during the early Period of their Lives: being a Compendium addressed to all Mothers who are seriously concerned for the Welfare of their Offspring.*" This strange performance has been translated by Dr. Willich, who has gravely prefixed to it, three Introductory Lectures on the same subject.

"The Harveian Oration" has been this year pronounced by Dr. VAUGHAN, in a style of very classical latinity: the orator justly laments that it should ever have been attempted to insulate, as it were, the science of Medicine, by separating it from that of Philosophy, and enlarges on the connection which should ever be considered as inseparable between the physician, the classical scholar, and the man of general literature. He proceeds, as is usual on this occasion, to sketch the characters, and commemorate the munificence of those members who have adorned the College by their talents, or added to its riches by their donations.

Dr. RUSH, whose former Treatise on the Yellow Fever we noticed on a former occasion, has lately published some "*Observations upon the Origin of the Malignant, Bilious, or Yellow Fever, in Philadelphia, and upon the Means of preventing it; addressed to the Citizens of Philadelphia.*" The author continues his opinion, notwithstanding the violent opposition which it has encountered, that

the fever was originally occasioned by an accumulation of filth on the beach in the neighbourhood of the city: this opinion is rendered probable by the fact, that the most destructive fevers take their rise in very populous cities, and in those parts, usually, where the poor are most closely crowded together in lanes and alleys, and dirty houses. He then proceeds to give some very judicious advice to the Philadelphians relative to ventilation, cleanliness, and the speedy removal of all filth and offal from their streets and shores.

Mr. ISAAC CATHERAL, of Philadelphia, has published a short, but very ingenious and satisfactory "*Memoir on the Analysis of the Black-vomit ejected in the last Stage of the Yellow Fever.*" The author began his observations on this frightful symptom, whilst the sickness raged so fatally at Philadelphia in 1793. His Memoir was offered to the Philosophical Society of that city in June, 1800, and contains the deliberate result of seven years investigation.

Dr. CURRIE, Fellow of the College of Physicians, and Member of the American Philosophical Society, has given, in a small Pamphlet, "*A Sketch of the Rise and Progress of the Yellow Fever, and of the Proceedings of the Board of Health, in Philadelphia, in the year 1799: to which is added, a Collection of Facts and Observations respecting the Origin of the Yellow Fever in this Country; and a Review of the different Modes of treating it.*" The object of this publication seems to be threefold: in the first place, to prove that the Yellow Fever was derived from a foreign source; that it is not, as Dr. Currie formerly imagined, the same disease as the Typhus Gravior; and lastly, to shew the insufficiency of former modes of treatment, and point out that in which he had been most successful. The Sketch commences with an account of the approach and progress of the disease in 1799: the Doctor is of opinion that the introduction of it was owing, principally, to two infected ships from the Havannah and St. Domingo, (where the fever at that time raged) which were suffered to lie at wharfs; and partly, to goods brought from the same sickly ports being landed in the lighters. The quarantine too, was repeatedly violated by persons coming up from vessels under quarantine in the night, and returning on board before morning. Dr. Currie is of opinion, that the fever may be sufficiently distinguished from Typhus Gravior by the operation of the contagion of the former



former being confined chiefly to the latter end of summer or autumn, while that of the latter acts nearly equal at all times. Its contagious nature, the appearances on dissection, and some symptoms which he enumerates occurring in the generality of cases which prove mortal, seem to prove that it differs from bilious-fevers not only in degree but in kind. After having stated his reasons for objecting to the mode of practice proposed by Doctors Warren, Wright, Jackson, Maclean, and Chisholm, he enlarges on that which he adopted himself; this very judicious treatment varied according to the malignity of the attack: the free use of cathartics and two, three, or four moderate bleedings, according to circumstances, were of sensible service in most inflammatory cases. In other cases, where the fever began with great and sudden prostration of strength, and the symptoms continued with great oppression and weight about the heart, accompanied with pale or livid countenance, low pulse, and moderate heat, bleeding did manifest irreparable injury. The liberal use of sulphuric acid, sufficiently diluted with water, was occasionally useful. Wine, bark, and opium, so frequently beneficial in bilious and typhus-fevers, were decidedly injurious in every case of yellow-fever. Some additional observations on the treatment of yellow-fever, are added in a letter to the author from Dr. Hosack, who, considering the disease as a peculiar poison introduced into the system, endeavours, as much as possible, to moderate its action, and remove every other source of irritation.

Dr. BEDDOES has published "*Communications on the External and Internal Use of Nitrous-Acid; demonstrating its Efficacy in every Form of Venereal Disease, and extending its Use to other Complaints: with original Facts, and a Preliminary Discourse by the Editor.*" Dr. Beddoes, we are sorry to observe, has in this publication descended to illiberal insinuations, and even personal abuse against those who differ from him in opinion or in practice. This certainly is not the mode by which he can support his reputation, and we hope he will not again appear before the public, till he has acquired more command of his temper.

Dr. WILLAN has collected into one volume his much admired "*Reports on the Diseases in London during the Years 1796, 1797, 1798, 1799, and 1800.*" A part of these reports was inserted in the *Monthly Magazine* for 1796 and 1797,

and in the *Medical and Physical Journal* for 1799. They are now republished, with some additional observations, and with a continuation of the reports to the end of the year 1800. Two-thirds of the cases occurred among the lower classes of people, mostly patients in the Public Dispensary near Temple Bar, whose District extends from Smithfield and St. Paul's to St. Martin's-lane and Tottenham-court-road: the remaining third occurred in private practice.

Dr. T. A. MURRAY, one of the Physicians to the Public Dispensary, has published, at the desire and at the expence of the "*Society for Bettering the Condition of the Poor,*" some sensible and humane "*Remarks on the Situation of the Poor in the Metropolis, as contributing to the Progress of Contagious Diseases, &c.*" Their situation is, indeed, melancholy, and if the opinion of Dr. Rush requires any corroboration, it might be sought for and found here, where an account, dreadful, and doubtless true, is given of the filthy and pestiferous dwellings of the crowded paupers of the metropolis, to which is justly attributed the annual sacrifice of many thousands unpitied and unthought-of victims. The object of this little pamphlet is to oppose the triumphant and desolating march of Death: the plan proposed is similar to that which has been adopted with such singular success at Manchester, under the auspices of Dr. Ferriar: it consists in taking or erecting houses at each of the extremities of London and Westminster, for the reception of persons destitute of accommodations, immediately on their being seized with fever—in cleansing and white-washing the apartments from which the diseased are taken—in being empowered to burn and destroy the bedding, curtains, &c. where found to be necessary, and replacing them with such as are clean, and less likely to retain infection. It is sincerely to be hoped, that some plan of this sort will speedily be adopted.

Dr. POWELL's "*Observations on the Bile and its Diseases, and on the Economy of the Liver,*" are chiefly valuable for the variety of chemical experiments which they relate. The Doctor has advanced a curious opinion, namely, that the bile is secreted, not from the *venæ portæ*, but from the hepatic artery, in support of which he adduces an anatomical fact, which is certainly very corroborative. Mr. ABERNETHY has reported a case in the *Philosophical Transactions* for 1799, where, on dissection, the *venæ portæ* were entirely

entirely wanting, yet good and perfect bile was found in the gall-bladder.

Mr. THOMAS CHEVALIER, F. L. S. has communicated to the public "An Introduction to a Course of Lectures on the Operations of Surgery," which does high honour to his feelings as a man, and affords the most favourable opinion of his professional skill. We scarcely ever perused a pamphlet with more pleasure than we have done this: as it is incapable of analysis, we must content ourselves with simply stating, that it contains a variety of advice to surgical students, which is delivered in a very pleasing and elegant manner. No young man ought to enter on the profession of a surgeon without having read and profited by the instruction here laid down.

Dr. HULL has published "An Essay on Phlegmatia Dolens:" this painful disease, which till lately has attracted but little notice from medical writers, is here treated of in an extensive, and perhaps it may be thought in too diffuse, a manner, by our author, who, after having stated the symptoms of the disorder, the mode of its attack, and in what situation women are most liable to be affected by it, proceeds to the causes of the disease, which are considered under the three distinct heads of predisposing, exciting, and proximate causes: the *first* consists in an increased irritability and disposition to inflammation, peculiarly incident to pregnancy, increased by an over-distended and relaxed state of the vessels of the lower extremities. Dr. Hull states the *exciting* causes to be contusions or injuries of the abdominal and other muscles inserted in the pelvis or thigh, or of the cellular texture connected with these muscles, occasioned by the long-continued pressure of the head of the child in its passage through the pelvis; the application of cold and moisture; suppression or diminution of the lochia, or of the secretion of milk; food taken in too great a quantity, or of too rich and stimulating a quality; standing or walking too early after delivery, before the vessels of the lower extremities have recovered their tone. The *proximate* causes, he says, consist in an inflammatory affection, producing, suddenly, a considerable effusion of serum and coagulating lymph from the exhalants into the cellular membrane of the limb. Having dwelt a considerable time on the nature and causes of the phlegmatia dolens, Dr. Hull proceeds to treat of its cure; this portion of the volume is considerably expanded: the author says, that there are three pe-

riods in the complaint which require different modes of treatment, and which are more or less distinctly marked, both with respect to the systematic and topical affections in different cases. These several indications are there explained, and the method of treatment laid down, adapted to different constitutions and different circumstances. The author concludes with giving the character and synonyms of phlegmatia and its species, with their most proper place in the nosological system of Cullen.

"Views of the Bones, Muscles, Viscera, and Organs, of the Senes, copied from the most celebrated Authors; together with several Additions from Nature: the Whole consisting of twenty-three Folio Tables, with Explanations, by ANDREW FYFE." The whole of this accurate and useful work is comprehended in the following, which was published by Mr. Fyfe at the same time, and is, perhaps, one of the most complete collections extant; it is entitled, "A Compendium of the Anatomy of the Human Body; illustrated by upwards of one hundred and sixty Tables, containing near seven hundred Figures, copied from the most celebrated Authors and from Nature." The price of this work, which occupies three quarto volumes, is five guineas: the engravings are, generally speaking, well executed and neatly coloured: it may be proper to mention, that the letter-press, without any references, contained in this last-noticed work, is separately published in two duodecimo volumes (price 10s. 6d.) intitled, "A Compendium of the Anatomy of the Human Body, intended principally for the Use of Students."

Dr. DENMAN has published "Engravings of Two Uterine Polypi," from preparations in the Museum of the late Dr. Hunter. The plates are of a folio size, and admirably well executed: the descriptions are in English and French; with references to the third chapter of the Doctor's Introduction to the Practice of Midwifery, in which the subject of uterine polypi is treated: and a second and revised edition of which latter work has lately made its appearance.

Mr. BURNS has published, in two octavo volumes, a part of a Course of Lectures which he read upon Surgery three years ago, at the Royal Infirmary of Glasgow: the preliminary dissertation on some of the laws of the animal economy is curious, but the author has thrown but little light upon the subject from which his volumes take their title. Mr. Burns



Burns adopts the questionable theory of vegetable and even mineral vitality: "Life (says he) is a principle which we can only detect and judge of by its operations and actions, and when these are not exhibited, we are apt, though sometimes erroneously, to conclude that the body is dead. The leading property of life is to communicate a preservative power to every individual with which it is connected. This simple preservative power is a discriminating mark of the presence of life, which, however, cannot always be detected until we apply destroying causes: "the blood when newly drawn—the sap of vegetables,—the living egg—resist cold by an imperceptible operation, to a much greater degree when alive than after their peculiar life departs; they resist all the efforts of chemical agents which act on common matter, nor is it possible to decompose or injure them in this way until they lose their specific life, and descend in the scale of existence." Mr. Burns proceeds to a discussion concerning the vitality of the blood, the pulse, the equilibrium of action and sympathy, the actions of the nervous energy, the periods in morbid actions, the classification of actions, and the different systems of pathology.

A second edition has appeared of Dr. HOOPER's "Compendious Medical Dictionary," and the *eighth* of Dr. HEALDE's "Translation of the London Pharmacopœia," revised and adapted to the last improved edition of the College, with an Index, shewing the general doses of medicine, by Dr. LATHAM.

An anonymous translation is published of Dr. CULLEN's "Nosology:" the necessity of reducing from a learned into the vulgar language a work of science, addressed to scientific men, is to be lamented: the necessity existing, however, the reduction is to be commended. But the translator had another object in view, besides that of accommodating to an inglorious class of practitioners the Nosology of Cullen; he has endeavoured to remedy the want of, by supplying a synoptical table of the system, and he has adopted a very simple method, by which is obviated the difficulty of referring, from any given genus, to the order and class under which it is comprised. Tables are also subjoined to this volume, one containing, in alphabetical order, the English or common names of diseases, and referring each to its proper place in the system; another, explaining the importance and derivation of the terms which are employed by Dr.

Cullen. On the whole, this is a useful publication, though we cannot speak so highly concerning the accuracy of the translation as we wish to do.

Dr. ROLLO has published "A short Account of the Royal Artillery Hospital at Woolwich, with some Observations on the Management of Artillery Soldiers respecting the Preservation of Health." The information contained in these pages will be found extremely useful to those who are concerned in the establishment or regulation of an infirmary: the most vigilant and wise precautions are in every instance taken to prevent the possibility of contagion: cleanliness, frequent changes of linen, fumigation of cloaths, prevention of all intercourse among fever-patients, are among the salutary means adopted to prevent infection from spreading in the Royal Artillery Hospital, an account of the situation, structure, and economical arrangements of which is given. Some judicious observations will, moreover, be found in this volume on temporary buildings and military-hospitals—on huts and tents—on hospital-ships—waggons and other conveyances for the sick, and on the convalescent barracks at Woolwich. We are sorry that Dr. Rollo has paid so little attention to the style in which he has communicated his information: every page almost is disgraced by some gross grammatical blunders!

Dr. HAYGARTH has published a very sensible and scientific "Letter to Dr. Percival on the Prevention of Infectious Fevers; and an Address to the College of Physicians at Philadelphia on the Prevention of the American Pestilence." The letter to Dr. Percival is divided into two parts, the first comprehending preliminary principles, wherein the author inquires into the laws which regulate the communication of febrile infection, both as to the period during which the infection remains in a latent state, that is, the intervention of time which elapses between the patient's exposure to the pestilential influence, and the commencement of the fever; and as to the proportion of persons who are susceptible of it. The second part of this letter contains practical considerations of the utmost importance, deducible from the preliminary principles. What remains of the work is an application of Dr. Haygarth's principles to fevers in the army and navy, and to the American pestilence.

A Physician has communicated some anonymous "Instructions relative to Self-prefer-

preservation during the Prevalence of Contagious Disease." As these instructions are less intended for the benefit of medical practitioners than for the heads of families and proprietors of schools, &c. the author justly conceives that Dr. Haygarth's more philosophical treatise on the subject should not supersede the necessity of his own work, which, indeed, is plain and simple, and likely to be useful to the community at large. The following are the subjects considered: "What is meant by a contagious fever? When it occurs in a family, what precautions should be observed by the nurses and attendants?—by the relatives?—by visitors? Of the proper regimen and diet, during the prevalence of contagious diseases.—Of certain reputed preservatives.—Of the management of the sick-room."

"The Plague not contagious; or, a Dissertation on the Source of Epidemic and Pestilential Diseases; in which it is attempted to prove, by a numerous induction of facts, that they never arise from contagion, but are always produced by certain states, or certain vicissitudes of the atmosphere, &c. by Charles Maclean, M. D." The purpose of this work is expressed in the title-page, but we believe that the author's general position, that no disease which affects the same person more than once during life can ever be communicated by contagion is very insufficiently supported, and if so, exceedingly dangerous.

Having extended to an unusual length our account of Medical Publications, it is time that we should proceed to another subject—a subject in no very remote degree connected with the science of Medicine, namely—

#### PHYSICS.

Mr. HILL's "Practical Observations on the Use of Oxygen in the Cure of Diseases," revive our hopes of the efficacy of this gas: Mr. Hill is certainly intitled to considerable attention, for after having instituted an examination of the properties of gaseous fluids, he tried their effects on his own constitution, and received from them much benefit, before he would administer them to his patients. Though not a perfect panacea, this vital fluid appears to be extremely active and remedial in a variety of diseases, chiefly, however, in those which arise from debility or want of energy in the constitution. Nineteen cases, out of many others, are related in this volume, where the patients were cured or relieved by inhaling oxygen gas, which Mr. Hill thinks may be exhibited with most advantage to young subjects,

as it contributes to the expansion of their parts: to persons in the decline of life, that is to say, from about the age of forty-five, our author is of opinion that it should be administered sparingly, and with much caution. Mr. Hill has added a few experiments on the vegetation of plants, which is extremely accelerated by the application of oxygen to their roots: he proposes, in a future publication, which will contain the result of farther experiments on the use of oxygen in the cure of diseases, to give a delineation of the apparatus which he employs in applying it to trees.

"Researches, Chemical and Philosophical, chiefly concerning Nitrous Oxide, by HUMPHREY DAVY." We have already had occasion to notice, with considerable approbation, a former production of this young author, which was contained in the first volume of the West-country Contributions, and our high opinion of his talents is by no means diminished by the present work. Indeed we think Mr. Davy bids fair to be at the head of the Chemical Philosophers of this country. The present publication consists of researches—1. Into the analysis of nitric acid and nitrous gas, and the production of nitrous oxides—2. Into the combinations of nitrous oxide, and its decomposition—3. Relating to the respiration of nitrous oxide, and other gases—4. Relating to the effects produced by the respiration of nitrous oxide on different individuals. It appears that Mr. Davy has as much courage as industry and ingenuity, for he exposed himself to the most imminent danger of death, by breathing pure hydro-carbonate. Not less interesting than this description of his sufferings, resulting from this hazardous attempt, is his animated picture of the sublime enthusiastic emotions with which his whole frame swelled after breathing the nitrous oxide for an hour and a quarter! We trust, however, that in future he will consider his life as too precious to science to be again so unnecessarily hazarded. Several experiments, made by confining warm-blooded animals in jars full of nitrous oxide, are described in this ingenious work, and Mr. Davy has deduced the following conclusions from them:—1. That warm-blooded animals die in nitrous oxide infinitely sooner than in common air or oxygen; but not nearly in so short a time as in gases incapable of affecting positive changes in the venous blood, or in non-respirable gases—2. The larger animals live longer in nitrous oxide than



than the smaller ones, and young animals die in it sooner than old ones of the same species—3. When animals, after breathing nitrous oxide; are removed from it before complete exhaustion has taken place, they are capable of being restored to health under the action of atmospheric air—4. Peculiar changes are effected in the organs of animals, by the respiration of nitrous oxide. In animals destroyed by it, the arterial blood is purple red, the lungs are covered with purple spots, both the hollow and compact muscles are *apparently* very irritable, and the brain is dark coloured—5. Animals are destroyed by the respiration of mixtures of nitrous oxide and hydrogen, nearly in the same time as by pure nitrous oxide; they are capable of living for a great length of time in nitrous oxide mingled with very minute quantities of oxygen or common air.

Dr. GARNET has published the "Outlines of a Course of Lectures on Chemistry, delivered at the Royal Institution of Great Britain." The work is divided into thirty sections, corresponding with the same number of lectures: the Professor, as might be expected from his extensive knowledge and abundant means of information, has taken a wide field of enquiry, and sketched the most recent discoveries in the science on which he treats.

A Translation has appeared from the French, of a work, intitled "Elements of the Natural History and Chemical Analysis of Mineral Substances, for the Use of Central Schools, by MATHURIN JAMES BRISSON." This work, which is principally intended as a text book, is correct in its definitions, clear in its descriptions, and judicious in its arrangements: these are the chief requisites of such a work, and stamp a high value on the present.

A Translation has also appeared, in two octavo volumes, from the French of J. B. BOUILLON LAGRANGE of "A Manual of a Course of Chemistry; or, a Series of Experiments and Illustrations necessary to form a Complete Course of that Science." This work, by a Professor in the Central Schools of Paris, and in the School of Pharmacy, was originally undertaken, it seems, for the author's own pupils in the Polytechnic School: it contains a great number of separate instructions, distributed according to the method of Fourcroy, and exhibits a detail of various new experiments which have never before been described in any elemen-

tary treatise. The translation of this work, it should be observed, is, in some respects, of superior value to its original, the plates of the latter being merely outlines, and those in the former being accurate and highly finished engravings: two new plates are also added, which are not in the original; one delineating the chemical characters adopted by the French; and the other, two different articles of chemical apparatus necessary to illustrate the description given of them by the author. At the end of the second volume, the translator has added some notes and tables.

#### VOYAGES, TRAVELS, AND TOURS.

Nothing can more strikingly evince the truth of the poet's remark, in that often-quoted couplet,

Ingenuas didicisse fideliter artes, &c.

than the circumstance, so honourable to the learned men of two hostile countries, that, while between them all commerce and all intercourse has been as much as possible impeded, the literary societies of both have not suffered their peaceful and scientific correspondence to be interrupted by the din of arms. By order of the Constituent Assembly of France, a voyage was performed in the Recherche and Esperance, ships of war, during the years 1791, 1792, 1793, and 1794, under the command of Rear-admiral Bruix d'Entrecasteaux, in search of the unfortunate La Pérouse and his companions; through the mediation of Sir Joseph Banks, the papers which contained an account of the voyage, and which had fallen into the hands of the English by means of a cruiser, were remitted to the French Government, in consequence of which they were drawn up in the shape of a Narrative by M. LABILLARDIERRE, a Correspondent of the Academy of Sciences at Paris, a Member of the Society of Natural History, and one of the Naturalists attached to the Expedition. Two Translations have appeared in the English language of the Narrative of M. Labillardiere, one published by Mr. Stockdale, and the other by Mr. Debrett: each is illustrated by many engravings, and a chart exhibiting the tracks of the ships: it is generally acknowledged, we believe, that, as the *embellishments* of Mr. Debrett far exceed those of the rival editor, so the *translation* of Mr. Stockdale is superior to the other in elegance and fidelity. This expedition was, in every respect, a most unsuccessful and a most uncommon one: the scientific men who attended it were extremely ill-accommodated, and the officers of the expedition had

had perhaps little less reason to complain of the inconvenience which they suffered from the numerous trunks and packages of the literati. In short, however honourable—and it certainly was very honourable on the part of the Constituent Assembly, to send ships for the discovery of whatever remnant might be alive of La Pérouse's crew—they seem to have paid very inadequate attention to the convenience and accommodation of the crew in so distant and dangerous a voyage. The narrow limits of our article prohibit us from accompanying the voyagers in their disastrous track: suffice it to say, that the Admiral pursued, as nearly as possible, that which had been pointed out to Pérouse, till, having heard at the Cape, by two French captains, that, being at Batavia, Commodore Hunter had informed them that he had seen at the Admiralty Islands some natives dressed in the uniform of the French navy, he committed a venial error in departing from his instructions, and immediately went thither, pregnant with hopes that proved abortive. It is not to be accounted for, that as Captain Hunter arrived at the Cape some hours before M. d'Entrecasteaux sailed, the latter should not have obtained more accurate and complete information: the report seemed to be entirely unfounded, for after having examined these islands with the utmost care and minuteness, the Admiral could learn nothing of Pérouse and his companions. After pursuing a devious and unsuccessful course, the voyagers passed through Dampier's Strait, to examine the North-coast of New Britain: here they lost their Admiral: hence proceeding to Waygiou, an island near Pitt's Strait, they finally and fatally landed at Batavia, at which place they were detained on account of the war, and lost the greater part of their crew! The survivors were dispersed, and but few, it is feared, ever returned to their native country! Respecting the advantages which science has derived from this disastrous voyage, it is generally allowed, that M. Labillardiere was an excellent naturalist, but an insufficient philosopher: he was indebted for nautical observations to M. Legrand, and M. Piron, painter to the expedition, presented him with a copy of all his drawings. As most of the islands which were visited had been visited before, much new information is not to be expected: M. Labillardiere, however, has given a very interesting description of some savages with whom we were unacquainted, and he

has made many and valuable additions to the science of natural history.

It is sufficient to say, that the following work is compiled with judgment and ability, and that a very good Map of Africa is prefixed, upon which the routes of the different travellers are delineated:—"The Modern Traveller; Volume I. containing the compressed Travels of Mungo Park; Volume II. those of Ledyard, Lucas, and Sonnini, in Africa; Volume III. those of Browne, Savary, and Volney; and Volume IV. containing those of Vaillant in Africa.

Now we are on the subject of African travellers, it might be expected that we should give some account of the *celebrated* Damberger, *celebrated*, if disgrace and infamy can be supposed to confer celebrity; such an account, however, having already appeared in the present volume of our journal, we shall merely refer our readers to it (see page 387) for perusal, stating, that Mr. DAMBERGER-TAURINIUS-SCHRÖDTER'S "Travels in the Interior of Africa," have appeared in a duodecimo edition, long since the public has been in possession of the knowledge that they are a complete forgery from alpha to omega! Such is the gaping avidity for any thing new and wonderful!

A *shilling* pamphlet has been published, "Of the Shoemaker, Schrödter; the Printer, Taurinius; and the Cabinet-maker, Damberger; three Travellers, who never travelled at all, but fabricated their Accounts in one Manufactory." A full, yet concise, history of the infamous forgery is here given, in an entertaining manner; but the pamphlet itself, of thirty-two pages, which is sold for *one shilling*, is as great an imposition as the travels which it professes to detect.

RICHARD WHARTON, Esq. has published some "Observations on the Authenticity of Bruce's Travels in Abyssinia; in Reply to some Passages in Browne's Travels through Egypt, Africa, and Syria; to which is added, a Comparative View of Life and Happiness in Europe and in Caffraria." This is a weak and ungentlemanlike attack on Mr. Browne, because some passages in the work of that scientific traveller appeared to the confused imagination of this writer, as reflecting on the credibility of Mr. Bruce's narrative: Mr. Wharton has displayed a degree of personal severity, which disgraces his temper; and a degree of ignorance on the subject which employs his pen, that discredits his understanding.

"Travels



"Travels from France to Italy, through the Lepontine Alps; or, an Itinerary of the Road from Lyons to Turin, by the Way of the Pays-de-Vaud, the Valais, and across the Mounts Great St. Bernard, Simpton, and St. Gothard; with Topographical and Historical Descriptions of the principal Places which lie contiguous to the Route; including some Philosophical Observations on the Natural History and Elevation of that Part of the Alps: to which are added, Remarks on the Course of the Rhone, from its Source, to the Mediterranean Sea, by ALBANIS BEAUMONT, author of the *Rhætian and Maritime Alps*, &c. &c. Folio, with Plates." On a former occasion, when we noticed Mr. Beaumont's Travels through the Rhætian and Maritime Alps, it was observed, that much of the value of his book consisted in the elegance of the type and paper, and the beauty of the engravings; we are afraid that the remark is not entirely inapplicable to the present work: the author, though still a superficial philosopher, is, however, a more correct writer. Mr. Beaumont's deficiency of judgment is evinced in the introduction of much extraneous matter, and the omission of much information, which we had a right to expect from him after so interesting a tour.

"Travels in the French Republic; containing a circumstantial View of the Present State of Learning, the Arts, Manufactures, Learned Societies, Manners, &c. in that Country, by THOMAS BUGGE, Professor of Mathematical Astronomy, &c. &c. translated from the Danish, by JOHN JONES, L. L. D." Mr. Bügge undertook a journey to Paris, in order to confer with the French Commissioners, respecting the establishment of a general uniformity of weights and measures. As a man of shrewd observation, he suffered nothing to elude his notice; and, as a man of strong sense, his remarks are sound and judicious. The translator, in his Preface, has given a biographical sketch of the author, and the translation itself is correct.

Mr. FELL has published, in one octavo volume, his "Tour through the Batavian Republic during the latter Part of the Year 1800." It contains a very intelligent, and a very impartial, narration of the revolutions and recent events in that country; an interesting account also is given of its present domestic state, with anecdotes of leading characters, and of the late English invasion.—It is in all re-

spects an interesting and seasonable publication.

Mr. WARNER, of Bath, whom we have twice accompanied, with a great deal of pleasure, in his *Pedestrian Excursions* through Wales, has taken "A Walk through some of the Western Counties of England;" and has given to the public an account of his rambles in the same pleasant, sensible, and vivacious manner as before. Mr. Warner's antiquarian propensity sometimes betrays him into dry and unnecessary disquisitions; but his cultivated taste and varied information render him a very amusing and profitable tourist.

The indefatigable Dr. MAJOR has published a supplementary volume (the sixth) of "The British Tourists." The present completes this useful and very pleasing work; and contains Pennant's London; the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge; the principal sea-bathing places; with those that are most famous for mineral-waters; together with lists of the cities, boroughs, market-towns, &c. in England and Wales, and their distances from London.

#### AGRICULTURE.

Lord SOMERVILLE, the late very excellent President of the Board of Agriculture, has presented the public, in one quarto volume, with a further Illustration and Vindication of "The System followed during the two last Years," by that Society. The Board of Agriculture is certainly not a very popular institution, nor will it ever be, so long as 1500l. per annum, out of 3000l. the pitiful and pinching grant, is devoted to salaries, house, and office! The present volume embraces a variety of interesting subjects, and every page evinces the noble author to have been indefatigable in his endeavours to improve the system of agriculture and husbandry in Great Britain. The dissertations on the growth and production of sheep and wool, as well Spanish as English, merit particular attention. Lord Somerville is extremely partial to the Spanish breed of sheep, and contends for the great superiority of Spanish management above that of the English. He deprecates the rage for breeding long-woolled sheep, such as Lincoln, Cotswould, Romney Marsh, and new Leicester; and contends that our climate, from the most northern parts to the most southern, can grow wool of the finest possible quality. It is hinted, in no very obscure terms, that for the more effectual discouragement

agement of cloths made from British wool, some manufacturers, through a most mean and narrow policy, have sent cloths to the London market *purposely ill-manufactured*: "such an idea must suggest itself (says Lord Somerville) when we see the native cloths produced worse in quality than those made long ago, such as hunter's-cloths, and other sorts known in the London markets." In that portion of this work which treats of implements of husbandry, machines, &c. a plate is given, exhibiting the size and form of a knife with which the Portuguese, by a separation of the spinal marrow, slaughter their cattle. It is sincerely to be hoped, that this humane and expeditious method may take place of that revolting practice which prevails in this country of knocking down the animal: it is astonishing with what expedition and regularity a man may slaughter a number of animals without being head-lined, by standing in the front of each, holding him by the horn in the left-hand, and passing the knife over its brow through the vertebræ of the neck into the spine. His Lordship, for the encouragement of this humane method, offers, that any of the operators in our public slaughter-houses, who desire it, may be instructed in the Portugal manner, of what is called "laying down cattle."

Messrs. BAILEY and CULLEY have drawn up, for the consideration of the Board of Agriculture, "A General View of the Agriculture of the County of Northumberland; with Observations on the Means of its Improvement." A curious account is here given of the state of the collieries, and the probable period of their exhaustion: it has indeed been asserted, that the coals in this country are inexhaustible. Mr. Williams, in his "Natural History of the Mineral Kingdoms," is of a different opinion, and thinks it a matter of such importance as to deserve the serious attention of the Legislature. From a view of the different seams of coal in St. Anthon's and in Montague Main's colliery, a calculation is made of the quantity of coal in an acre of ground, supposing the aggregate thickness of the various seams to be six yards: the result of this calculation is, that an acre will yield 6453 Newcastle chaldrons. A Newcastle chaldron, we are informed, is fifty-three hundred weight; a London chaldron thirty six heaped Winchester bushels, and weighs, on an average, twenty-eight hundred weight and a half; according to the quality of the coals;

which weights being nearly in the ratio of eight to fifteen, it is always reckoned that eight Newcastle chaldrons make fifteen London chaldrons! Now the quantity of coals annually raised is about one million of chaldrons, which number divided by 6453, the number of chaldrons per acre gives a quotient of nearly 155 acres a year, which are cleared of coals six yards thick: again, by estimating the breadth occupied by the caking coals, to be, on an average, eight miles broad, and twenty-five miles long, there will be about 200 square miles, or 128,000 acres of coal proper for exportation: then the whole area, 128,000, divided by the yearly consumption, 155, gives 825 years as the *short* time to elapse before this space will be wrought out. Only 825 years! really the very thought of it makes one shiver with cold! "A matter of such importance" certainly deserves the serious attention of the Legislature! But Messrs. and Bailey and Culley have some reasons for thinking, that a thickness of seam equal to six yards will not be obtained over an extent of 200 square miles: probably not more, on an average, than four yards, in which case, the coal will be exhausted in 550 years: and if the aggregate thickness of the seams to be obtained should prove only three yards—which supposition, however, every man who has the least regard for his family 500 years hence must very ardently hope to be unfounded—in this melancholy case, the lapse of little more than 400 years will witness the extinction of the collieries! Messrs. Bailey and Culley have drawn up their Report according to the plan laid down by the Board of Agriculture, and have executed their task with much ability and judgment.

The Rev. LUKE HESLOP, Archdeacon of Bucks, has instituted "A Comparative Statement of the Food produced from Arable and Grass land, and the Returns arising from each; with Observations on the late Inclosures, and the probable Effect of a General Act for Inclosing Commons or Wastes, Heaths," &c. In the Report of the Committee of Waste-lands, an extraordinary and rapid increase of inclosures is stated to have taken place, from the period at which we ceased to be an exporting, and began to be an importing country; notwithstanding this balance is against us, the Committee proceeds to recommend, as a means of preventing the recurrence of scarcity, a general inclosing system to be adopted. This seeming inconsistency Mr. Heslop has exposed, and contends



contends that the inclosure of lands now under the plough would rather diminish than increase the growth of wheat. "From a review (says he) of this district (the parts of Buckinghamshire below the Chiltern Hills), and of those favourable to grass, to which my observations have extended, it appears, that in several parishes which have been *long inclosed*, an acre of arable land is not to be found; in others, the quantity is extremely small, and not sufficient in any, I apprehend, to supply seed and food for the inhabitants, though the quantity of arable land prior to the inclosures might be estimated, on the average, at about two-thirds of the whole open fields." Mr. Heslop is of opinion, that inclosures operate as a temptation to farmers to convert their arable-land into pasture, in order to avoid the expence and trouble of tillage. We are sorry that he lives in a neighbourhood where the farmers are so lazy; and we cannot by any means assent to his censure as just in a general application. We may perhaps take an opportunity of considering Mr. Heslop's arguments more at large on some future occasion, and shall content ourselves with observing at present, that if a General Inclosure Bill did not produce the conversion of a single acre of pasture-land into arable, it would yet be beneficial, as that pasture-land, by being kept dry by ditches, and kept warm by fences, would produce inconceivably more feed, than in its present wet and unsheltered state.

The last work which has come before us on this subject, is intitled "A Review of the Corrected Agricultural Survey of Lincolnshire, by Arthur Young, Esq. published in 1799, by Authority of the Board of Agriculture; together with an Address to the Board, a Letter to its Secretary, and Remarks on the recent Publication of John Lord Somerville, and on the Subject of Inclosures, by THOMAS STONE." Mr. Arthur Young has fallen into the hands of a very caustic reviewer; it must be acknowledged, however, that he suffers in very good company: the Members of the Board of Agriculture in general, and its two first Presidents in particular, all submit to the animadversions of this shrewd and well-informed writer. Mr. Stone, it must be observed, however, feels some personal irritation: Sir John Sinclair, it seems, requested him to prepare a Sketch of the Report of the Rural Economy of the County of Lincoln: a sketch—a mere sketch—was in consequence presented; and the author (who

by the bye has given in the present volume the most unequivocal evidence of his competency to the undertaking) devoted as much time and industry as could be spared from his ordinary avocations to collect useful information for the completion of his work. After all his toil and diligence, however, Mr. Secretary Young was, in a very unceremonious manner, appointed to the Lincolnshire Survey, in exclusion of Mr. Stone, who, determined not to lose his labour, has arranged the materials which he collected, and presented the result of his own inquiries and observations in the form of a critique on the Secretary's Survey, which we should hope, for the honour of the Board, it cannot wholly deserve. It must be confessed, that Mr. Stone appears to be better qualified than Mr. Young for the task which the latter gentlemen has executed. Mr. Stone is well acquainted with the rural economy of Lincolnshire, and brings too many proofs of Mr. Young's insufficiency, as a reporter, to leave any doubt on whose side the superiority rests. Lord Somerville is castigated in this work: Mr. Stone is an advocate for the horse rather than the ox, against the use of which his Lordship is so decidedly hostile—the parties are also at issue respecting the breed of sheep—Lord Somerville is for encouraging the growth of Spanish wool in this country, and the Reviewer for the importation of it in preference; the article of wool being only a secondary consideration in the breed of sheep. On the whole, although this volume is written with a degree of severity which is not becoming, we must recommend the perusal of it as containing many sensible remarks and much useful information.

Several pamphlets have appeared on the proposed Drainage of Lincolnshire Fens: an undertaking which, it is much to be hoped, will be speedily and effectually accomplished. They who are immediately intrusted in this important business will, doubtless, lose no opportunity of profiting by any observations which may be offered to them on the subject: those by Mr. Stone and Mr. Chapman, will amply repay the perusal.

From Agriculture we proceed to notice the few publications which have appeared on

LAW.

Mr. ILLINGSWORTH'S "Inquiry into the Laws, Ancient and Modern, respecting Forestalling, Regrating, and Engrossing; together with adjudged Cases, Copies of original Records, and Proceedings

ings in Parliament relative to those Subjects: particularly interesting at the present Time." The learned author, after having considered the offence of raising the price of victuals among ancient nations, enlarges on the offence, as it is regarded by the statute and common-law of this country: he then points out the various acts of Parliament which relate to it, and the reasons for their enactment; and states those statutes which have been repealed, and the reasons on which such repeal was founded.

"Principles of the Bankrupt-Law, by ARCHIBALD CULLEN, Esq. of the Middle Temple, Barrister-at-Law, and a Commissioner of Bankrupts." This is a very concise, intelligible, and useful work: the author appears to have omitted nothing essential to the elucidation of his subject, and to have inserted nothing irrelevant or trifling. The work is divided into five books: in the first of which, the author considers the persons who may be bankrupts; in the second, he treats of those acts which make a person a bankrupt; in the third, he discusses the commission, and the proceedings under it; in the fourth, he gives an account of suits and other proceedings at law and in equity; and in the concluding book, enters into the consideration of commissions against partners.

Mr. WYATT has published an edition of the "Practical Register in Chancery, with the addition of the modern Cases, and a copious Index:" which, notwithstanding its acknowledged usefulness, was out of print.

Mr. IMPEY has published a second edition, corrected and considerably improved, of "The Office of Sheriff: shewing its History, Antiquity, Powers, and Duties; the Manner of appointing the High-Sheriff, his Under-Sheriff, and other Deputies: also the Election of Sheriffs of London and Middlesex, with the Bye-Laws of the City relating thereto; and other useful Matter: together with the Nature of Actions, by and against Sheriffs, including all the modern Determinations to the end of Trinity-Term last; with necessary precedents of Returns to Writs, &c. To which is added, the Office and Duty of Coroner: with an Appendix of useful Precedents."

The eighth volume has appeared of Messrs. DURNFORD and EAST's "Reports of Cases argued and determined in the Court of King's Bench," which are now brought down to Trinity-Term, 1800. This volume bears the same cha-

rafter for strict accuracy, which so eminently distinguished the former: it is much to be regretted that Mr. Durnford has now withdrawn himself from all further concern in these very valuable Reports, and it is also apprehended, from the duties of his profession.

Mr. DILLON has published "A Report of a Case argued and determined in the Court of Exchequer Chamber, in Easter-Term, 40 George III. between the Right Hon. Lord Petre, Plaintiff, and the Right Hon. Lord Auckland, and Earl Gower, his Majesty's Post-master General, Defendants; with an Appendix." To relate the circumstances of this curious case, would lead us too much into detail: we must refer to the book, simply stating, that the case is reported in a distinct and accurate manner.

The following work contains much and various information in a small compass, and will be found particularly useful to those whose law-library is not large; "Memoranda Legalia; or, an Alphabetical Digest of the Laws of England, adapted to the Use of the Lawyer, the Merchant, and the Trader; by GEORGE CLARK, Attorney-at-Law."

The same recommendation may be justly given to "The Spirit of Marine Laws; or, a Compendium of the Statutes relating to the Admiralty; being a concise and perspicuous Abridgement of all the Acts relative to Navigation; Alphabetically arranged, and the Substance and References to the several Clauses placed in the Margin; by JOHN IRVING MAXWELL, of the Honourable Society of the Inner Temple, and late of the Royal Navy."

A third volume has made its appearance of "An Abridgement of the Modern Determinations in the Courts of Law and Equity; being a Supplement to Viner's Abridgement; by several Gentlemen in the respective Branches of the Law. Volume III. Creditor and Bankrupt.—Durefs."

Several pamphlets have appeared agitating the question, whether the Coronation Oath is incompatible with the Emancipation of Catholics: they who wish to see this subject ably discussed, may refer, on the one side, to Mr. REEVE's "Considerations on the Coronation Oath, to Maintain the Protestant reformed Religion, and the Settlement of the Church of England, as prescribed by Stat. I. William and Mary, c. 6, and Stat. V. Anne, c. 8; wherein it is contended that the King, who is more peculiarly considered



sidered as the Guardian of the Church than he is of the State, cannot emancipate the Catholics from their present Disabilities, without endangering the Security and Stability of the Church, and, of course, without violating that Part of the Coronation Oath, by which he Swears to Maintain it to the *utmost of his Power*." On the other side of the question, they may refer to Mr. Butler's "Letter to a Nobleman, on the proposed Repeal of the Penal Laws which now remain in Force against the Irish Roman Catholic;" and a pamphlet entitled "The Question, as to the Admission of Catholics to Parliament, considered upon the Principles of existing Laws; with Supplemental Observations on the Coronation Oath, by a Barrister," where we think Mr. Reeve's arguments are very compleatly overthrown. The following short argument, urged by this Barrister, seems decisive: "Admitting, (says he,) for the sake of argument, that the Sovereign is pledged to his subjects, by the engagement contracted at his coronation, to continue the exclusion of Catholics from Parliament, (although the supposition is absurd, since, by the King alone, they could not be admitted,) yet if the three estates of the realm, in Parliament assembled, shall present a Bill to his Majesty, praying that the disability to which Catholics are liable may be removed, surely his Majesty may grant his royal sanction, since the very form of the Bill expressly states, that the measure is proposed with the advice and consent of his subjects." Mr. Reeves' pamphlet has also, among many others, provoked the four following replies, all of which may be consulted with advantage: I. "A short View of the Catholic Question, in a Letter to a Counsellor at Law in Dublin, by the Hon. HENRY AUGUSTUS DILLON, M. P." II. "A further Supplement (occasioned by the second edition of Mr. Reeves' "Considerations on the Coronation Oath,") to a pamphlet intitled "The Question, as to the Admission of Catholics to Parliament, considered on the Principles of existing Laws, by JOHN JOSEPH DILLON, of Lincoln's-inn, Esq. Barrister-at-Law." III. "General Opinions on the Conduct of Ministers, with respect to the past and present State of Ireland, and inculcating the Justice and Policy of Catholic Emancipation, by THOMAS TOWNSHEND, Esq. Barrister-at-Law, and a Member of the Irish Parliament." IV. "The Case of Conscience

Solved; or, Catholic Emancipation proved to be compatible with the Coronation Oath, in a Letter from a Casuist in the Country to his Friend in Town: with a Supplement in Answer to Considerations on the said Oath, by JOHN REEVES, Esq."

From Law we proceed to the more engaging subject of

## POETRY.

Arduous as is the task, and noble as are the powers required "to build the lofty" epic, true genius, in the just confidence of its strength, shrinks not from the labour; and we have lately witnessed more than one instance where its exertions have been rewarded by success.

Mr. SOUTHEY'S "Joan of Arc\*" has gained him high poetic honours, and we are inclined to believe that Mr. Cottle will obtain no mean renown from "Alfred." The subject of this latter poem is peculiarly happy: the very name of Alfred makes every Briton's heart beat high for liberty, and prepare himself for death in the defence of it: yet the successful achievements and eventful life of this hero have not hitherto been celebrated in song, except by Sir Richard Blackmore, over whose poem, Oblivion, like the tree of Java—the poisonous Upas, has long since thrown her deadly shade. Mr. Cottle, in a well-written preface, has hinted to the unreflecting reader the labour of his undertaking, he has stated "the difficulty of supporting, through so long a Poem, the simple voice of nature, when she frowns and when she smiles—of arranging characters, and distinguishing each by a series of appropriate actions—of maintaining perspicuity at all times—of introducing that variety of pause in the versification, which shall destroy monotonous harmony without degenerating into harshness—of preserving an uniform elevation of style—of sustaining the interest, and finally, of producing a consistent whole."—A tale of love has generally been that with which our poets have endeavoured to interest our affections and excite our sympathies. In the sincere and unshaken attachment of Alfred and Alswitha, Mr. Cottle has exhibited the conjugal affection in its purity—has certainly had a more dignified passion to

\* Mr. Southey has just published a metrical romance, entitled "Thaliba the Destroyer," but not having yet had an opportunity of reading it, we must defer, till a future occasion, any opinion of its merits.

develope

develope, and has produced a better effect than could be accomplished by any display of the earlier and more romantic attachments. Who does not feel respect for the author who is attracted by such motives, and who states himself to have been, in some measure, influenced to the delineation of conjugal fidelity and love, "from the hope of counteracting, in a small degree, the influence of those writers, particularly the dramatic, who (to the great injury of society, as well as sacrifice of truth, and with an uniformity not very honourable to their invention,) delight in representing profound misery as the almost invariable attendant on the marriage state." Mr. Cottle, in a future edition of his Poem, will, doubtless, avail himself of those critical remarks which it hath called forth: he will probably alter or entirely expunge, the first and the twenty-third books, where the introduction of supernatural machinery creates an inconsistency in the conduct of the Poem which had better be avoided: some harsh expressions, some false accentuations, and some instances of unauthorised phraseology, moreover, require to be corrected.

They who have read that beautiful Poem which appeared some time ago, on the "Birth and Triumph of Love," must have felt a consciousness that the author enjoyed capacities for far loftier and more excursive flights in the regions of poetry.

SIR JAMES BURGESS has now shown that this flattering anticipation was not ill-founded: his "Richard the First, a Poem, in Eighteen Books;" though not denominated epic by the author himself, has certainly fair claims to the title, both from its matter and construction. The heroic achievements of the First Richard, the Lion-hearted Champion of the Cross—his chequered fortunes—his melancholy captivity, and his triumphant restoration, are narrated with the requisite unity. Sir James Burgess has adopted the very difficult stanza of "Spenser," which he seems to manage with uncommon facility; his variations in the pause and cadence are made with such peculiar skill and judgment, that the frequent recurrence of the rhymes, far from producing a monotonous and unpleasant effect on the ear, is grateful, and by no means immodious. The Poem, however, has its faults as well as its beauties; if among the latter are to be classed several very striking and original similes, among the

former must be censured demoniacal interference in the concerns of mortals. The personification of human propensities and passions brought unwillingly to our recollection the *Henriade*: if we have the "Demon of Discord" in the one, we have "False Philosophy" in the other, exciting the subjects of Richard to rebellion against his Government. In the twelfth book also, (where these Jacobinical Devils make their appearance) we have a regular Dissertation between the hero of the piece and Belial, under the form of the Demagogue Baldock; and False Philosophy not only foretells her future triumphs in France and the successful resistance of Great Britain to her machinations, but absolutely alludes to the active part taken by Mr. Pitt in the contest! This is too much: whatever be his political tenets, we cannot but think that a sound critic will unite in opinion with us, that Sir James Burgess should have concealed the cloven-foot: the Poet should certainly have taken care not to remind us, that he had been Under Secretary of State for the Foreign Department. A second edition of this beautiful poem will, doubtless, be speedily demanded, and if the author has but perseverance to bestow on it an accurate revision, and courage enough to expunge all party politics and allusions, he may, with much facility, make such improvements as to render it one of the best which modern times have produced.

The Rev. WILLIAM COLLIER, Sen., Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge, has published two volumes of "Poems on various occasions," written in time of affluence and happiness, and now, alas! committed to the press for the purpose of relieving the pressure of pecuniary burdens. The Poems are of unequal merit, many of them have been written on the spur of the occasion, and none of them were originally intended for the public eye: if some of the elegies are puerile and insipid, the odes are sublime and in the highest strain of poetry; and Mr. Collier indeed has a warm imagination and a correct taste. The second volume consists of translations from various authors in the Greek, Latin, French, Italian, and Spanish languages, and are executed with a great deal of spirit.

We are indebted to an anonymous bard for a translation of "Leander and Hero," from the Heroic Epistles of Ovid, which is executed with much skill and taste: the author has adhered with sufficient fidelity



to the letter of his original, and imbibed the spirit of it.

Mr. MAUT'S "Verses to the Memory of Joseph Warton, D.D. &c." are highly polished and poetic: not so the "Suspiria Oceani," a doleful ditty on the death of Lord Howe.

Mr. BOSCAWEN, the elegant and spirited translator of Horace, has published a small volume of "Original Poems," which shew that the lessons he took from his great Roman master, have not been ill bestowed: the general character of the Poems is an easy playfulness and simplicity: the lofty and sublime are not often attempted. If this volume required any extrinsic recommendation to the public patronage, we might state that many of the poems were originally written for the purpose of bringing into celebrity, the LITERARY FUND, a noble institution, which is in no small degree indebted to Mr. Boscawen for its present flourishing situation.

Mr. CHANDLER'S "Sir Hubert," is an heroic ballad of an unmerciful length, which however, evinces that the author has a poetical imagination, and a capacity for superior performances.

"St. Anne's Hill," is a Poem, dedicated to Mr. Fox, who is justly celebrated, as well for his cultivated mind and personal accomplishments and good qualities, as he is for the magnanimity, wisdom, and patriotism which have distinguished his political career:

Semper honos, nomenque tuum, laudesque  
maneant

is the line from Virgil which is placed under the engraving from Mr. Fox's bust, and which is ever brought to our remembrance at the mention of his name.

Mr. FITZGERALD has dedicated some "Miscellaneous Poems" to the Earl of Moira: the specimen which we have seen of them, do more credit to his loyalty than his Muse.

The inexhaustible satirist, PETER PINDAR, has not suffered his old friend Mr. Pitt to retire from office without taking a farewell of the Minister himself, and of his companions: "Out at last! or, The Fallen Minister," and "Odes to Inns and Outs" are the *valetés* of this wicked Wight, and rank among his best productions.

"Unio, five Lamentatio Hibernica, Poema Macaronico Latinum, and An Ode to Peter Pindar:" The humour of Dr. GEDDE'S Macaronic Poems will probably invite a number of imitators, many of  
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whom may fancy that an heterogeneous jumble of Greek, Latin, and English, constitute the essence of this mode of writing. Without including the author of the present work in so senseless a list, we must be allowed to say that his Poem, though not destitute of humour, has scarcely sufficient of it to animate and exhilarate the hexameters.

"Lachrymæ Hibernicæ, or, The Genius of Erin's Complaint; a Ballad, with a Prefatory Address to the Rt. Hon. the Earl of Hardwicke, the reported Viceroy-elect of Ireland; and a Pair of Epigrams, by LAURENCE HALLORAN, D.D." This zealous anti-unionist has made his publication the vehicle of much severe reprobation against Lord Hardwicke, with whom he has had some quarrel, and who is charged with cruelty, injustice, oppression, and many other good qualities. The Reverend Doctor promises a full and speedy detail of all these allegations, authenticated with the requisite vouchers of letters, papers, &c. &c.

"The Vernal Walk," and, "The Vale of Trent," are two Poems which betray juvenility in their respective authors, but afford evidence of a poetic taste, which, if properly cultivated and matured, will probably produce some work of no mean excellence on some future day.

"An Essay on Sculpture: in a Series of Epistles to John Flaxman, Esq. R. A. with Notes, by WILLIAM HAYLEY, Esq." The public has long since appreciated Mr. Hayley's powers: his poetry flows, we think, in a more languid current than formerly, but presents the same polished and unruffled surface which ever distinguished it.

"The Millenium" is the interesting production of a lively, and what is more rare, a good-humoured satirist, who, distinguishing vice from folly, whilst he lashes the one with a whip of scorpions, contents himself with tickling the other's back with a bunch of nettles. We have heard it ascribed to several persons, all of the highest rank in the Republic of Letters.

"The Pride of Birth," is a feeble and diffuse imitation of the Eighth Satire of Juvenal: According to the fashion of the day it abounds with notes of political allusion.

"Tales of Wonder, written and collected by M. G. LEWIS, esq. &c." Two thin octavo volumes, made up of shreds and scraps from Percy's Ancient Relics, from Parnel, from Dryden, &c. &c. together

gether with a small portion (scarcely one third) of original matter, are here, with a degree of assurance very uncommon even in these days, charged one guinea! should this book be ever out of print, another will be added to those *Tales of Wonder*.

"*Equanimity*," is a Poem by Mr. MASON CHAMBERLIN, in which he delivers a series of moral and philosophical reflections in smooth but unanimated verse.

Mr. WHITEHEAD has translated into blank verse, Count Stolberg's "*Hymn to the Earth*," with a great deal of spirit and dignity.

Mr. ROWLAND WAKE has published a little volume of "*Poems*," the profits resulting from which the author intends to appropriate to the support of an institution for the education of poor Catholics: the execution of these poems is not so much to be commended as the benevolent object for which they are made public.

Mr. RIVERS' "*Poems*," Mr. HART's "*Fugitive Pieces*,"—"Tintern Abbey," &c. &c. &c. increase the poetical catalogue without adding much to its value.

#### NOVELS AND ROMANCES.

Of these we shall pass over the *profanum vulgus*, noticing only those that have some claim to merit.

Dr. BEAUFORT's "*Daughter of Adoption*," is a Novel of more than ordinary excellence: the characters are well drawn, the incidents striking and natural, the language correct, and the moral good: the author shews a knowledge of the human heart, and if he cultivates this mode of writing, will, in all probability, produce something still superior to the present work.

Mrs. OPIE, whose numerous poetic pieces give evidence of a lively fancy and correct taste, has published a tale entitled the "*Father and Daughter*," which will be read with interest, as exhibiting some genuine traits of nature.

Mrs. CROFT's "*Anderwick Castle*," affords a view of fashionable life at once interesting and instructive.

A translation has appeared from the Spanish of Miguel de Cervantes Saavedra of "*The Force of Blood*:" Cervantes was the author of several novels, but he is indebted for his celebrity to *Don Quixotte* alone: the present volume however, from the pen of such an author will excite curiosity, and as the translation is made by an unfortunate emigrant, for the alleviation of his distress, we sincerely hope it may have an extensive circulation.

Mr. BURKE's "*Elliott, or, The Vi-*

*cissitudes of Early Life*," is a well-written and pathetic narration.

The History of "*Edmond Monteralt and Pauline St. Claude*," presents a picture of pure love which for effect and fidelity of representation is rarely surpassed.

In "*Tourville, or, The Mysterious Lover*," the passion is exhibited on the part of the hero, dangerous and enthusiastic; long endeavouring to overcome the resistance of the Platonic lady! *Omnia vincit amor*, however, for the gentleman succeeds at last.

Mrs. YEATE's "*Eliza*," affords a favorable specimen of her talents.

"*The Letters of a Solitary Wanderer*," come from the prolific pen of Mrs. CHARLOTTE SMITH: a lady to whose taste and talents the public has paid many a tribute of respect. If these letters are comparatively deficient in that glowing imagery which enriches the various works of Mrs. Charlotte Smith, they have excellencies of a different kind, which amply compensate the loss. Though a less luxuriant, we remark a more chaste diction: we observe also a general justness of sentiment and consistency of character, which have not always distinguished the productions of this plaintive writer. Of those letters which are unconnected, Mrs. Smith promises us a continuation at some future time.

Mrs. PARSONS's "*Miser and his Family*," is a severe, and, we are afraid, a just satire on the fashionable world, or rather perhaps it may be characterised as the simple exposure of its vices, but such an exposure as has for its object to deter young persons from approaching near that vortex of dissipation in which so many perish.

"*The Mysterious Penitent; or, the Norman Chateau*," is a romance of far less exceptionable construction, than most of these wild stories are: the characters are not badly drawn, and the tale by no means badly told.

We could enumerate a great many more novels—"The Irish Excursion," "*Miriam*,"—"Midsummer Eve, or, the Country Wake," &c. &c. &c. but many of them are scarcely worth the trouble of transcribing. We shall proceed therefore to the

#### DRAMA;

which has had fewer offerings presented to it than usual, and those few of very insignificant worth. Mr. C. KEMBLE's "*Point of Honour*," is taken from the French, and notwithstanding it has been performed "with universal applause at the Theatre Royal,



Royal, Haymarket," is possessed of considerable merit.—"What a Blunder!" is a Comic Opera by Mr. HOLMAN, the language of which is correct, and the story not uninteresting.—Mr. REYNOLDS' "Life," is a poor performance, but if the author can contrive to *live* by it, that is enough for him.—Mr. GODWIN'S "Antonio" was damned on the stage, and we are afraid will share a similar fate from the public in general.—Mr. SHEPHERD'S "Orphans, or, Generous Lovers," is an Opera published for the benefit of the Widows and Orphans of the troops who fell in Holland: the author has high merit as a patriot, and has certainly some claim to it as a poet.—"Theodora; or, The Spanish Daughter," is a Tragedy evincing some talent, which however requires cultivation.—"Maximilian," is a tragedy taken from the French of Corneille by a lady, who, in order to "render it interesting," has taken many unwarrantable and injudicious liberties with the original.—Mr. HOULTON'S "Wilmore Cattle," appears to have been endured by the audience for the sake of Mr. Hook's music, which is allowed to be excellent.

#### EDUCATION.

"The Contemplative Philosopher; or, Short Essays on the various Objects of Nature throughout the Year; with Poetical Illustrations and Moral Reflections on each subject." These Essays, we are informed by the advertisement prefixed to the work, appeared originally in the Universal Magazine: the subject of each paper is suitable to the month in which it was inserted, and the reflections are altogether adapted to the capacities of young persons.

The Rev. B. WILLIS has compiled "A Concise English Grammar for the Use of Schools;" in the adoption of which, the author states himself to have had considerable success.

"La Bruyere the Less; or, Characters and Manners of the Children of the Present Age," &c. has been translated from the French of Madame de Genlis. This little work is worthy of the celebrated author whose name it bears. It is divided into chapters, and is adapted to the understanding of children of twelve or thirteen years of age, with the exception of the ten last chapters, which apply to persons of more advanced years.

The following work has also been translated from the French of the same lady, and is the result, she tells us, of a longer course of study and reflection than any of

her former; it is intitled, "A New Method of Instruction, for Children from five to ten Years old, including Moral Dialogues: the Children's Island, a Tale; Thoughts and Maxims; Models of Composition in Writing for Children ten or twelve Years old, and a New Method of teaching Children to Draw."

Mr. NOEHDEN has published "A German Grammar, adapted to the Use of Englishmen." At a time when German literature is so fashionable in this country, and the German language, of course, so generally cultivated, it is an advantage of no small consequence, that a Grammar like the present, so accurate, so comprehensive, and so peculiarly free from obscurity, should have made its appearance. Mr. Noehden, in short, is intitled to the thanks of Englishmen, for having presented them with perhaps the best German Grammar which has appeared in this country.

It is saying a great deal in favour of the following work, that it does not discredit its superabundant title-page: "Latin Prosody made Easy; or, Rules and Authorities for the Quantity of Final Syllables in general, and of the Increments of Nouns and Verbs; interspersed with occasional Observations and Conjectures on the Pronunciation of the Ancient Greeks and Romans; to which are added, Directions for Scanning and Composing different Kinds of Verses, followed by Analytic Remarks on the Harmonious Structure of the Hexameter; together with Synoptical Tables of Quantity for every Declension and Conjugation, by J. CAREY." The rules of this very useful work are given in Latin verse, and afterwards explained and elucidated in English. Mr. Carey seems to be completely master of his subject, which he has treated with much accuracy, ingenuity, and clearness.

M. DOUDOIT, Curate of Lourmais, in Britany, and Teacher of the French and Latin Languages in the Free-school, Ludlow, has published an useful "Latin Prosody," &c.

The following work will be found servicable to those who have undertaken the task of teaching either themselves or others the art of writing Latin: "The Latin Scholar's Guide; or, Clarke's and Turner's Latin Exercises Corrected, &c. &c. by Mr. TOCQUET." Mr. Tocquet has referred the reader to the originals from which the extracts are taken.

Mr. WALKER, a gentleman very well known and respected as the instructor of young persons, has published a work of much usefulness, intitled, "The Teacher's

er's Assistant in English Composition; or, Easy Rules for Writing Themes, and Composing Exercises on Subjects proper for the Improvement of Youth of both Sexes." Young persons are seldom more embarrassed than in their first attempts to compose.

"Aphorisms on Education, &c. in three parts: 1. as relating chiefly to the Male Sex; 2. with particular Reference to the Female Sex; 3. Remarks of general Application to both." It is surely a sufficient recommendation to this little volume to say, that the aphorisms are *judiciously* selected from some of the most celebrated writers on education, from Locke, Rollin, Fenelon, La Bruyere, Rousseau, Madame de Genlis, Chesterfield, Edgeworth, &c. &c.

"The Governess; or, Evening Amusements at a Boarding-school;" is a collection of tales told to children of different ages, from six to fifteen, after school-hours: they are amusing enough, but contain too many hard words for the capacities of those to whom they are addressed. Were it not for this fault, we should earnestly recommend "The rational Exhibition for children," which is fraught with instruction, and which contains numerous prints, superior to those which are usually found in such publications.

Mrs. GUPPY's "Instructive and Entertaining Dialogues for Children" are well written: the profits which may arise from the publication of them are destined to the use of a charity school for girls at Bristol.

Mrs. PILKINGTON's "New Tales of the Castle," like many other works for children, from her prolific pen, combine amusement and information, whatever they may want in correctness of Language.

"Appendix to the Family Budget; or, Game of Knowledge." This Game of Knowledge consists of a box, with a set of cards and counters, by which children are to fall in love with knowledge (if we may use the expression) under the disguise of sport. The price of the whole apparatus is a guinea and a half! which we do not regret, considering the utility of such tricks upon young travellers as of a very questionable nature.

Dr. MAJOR, who has already laid the rising generation under so many obligations, continues his labours for their instruction: they are indebted to him, in conjunction with Mr. PRATT, for a volume of "Classical English Poetry," se-

lected from the best authors, with a few original pieces. This collection, which is remarkably chaste and unexceptionable, is introduced by a Preface, indicating the several species of poetry, and their best modes of recitation.

Dr. MAJOR has also published, for the use of schools, "The New Speaker; or, English Class-book; consisting of Moral and Instructive Essays, Narrative and Pathetic Pieces, Dialogues, Orations, and Harangues, Epistles, Miscellaneous Pieces, and select Poetical Versions; to which are added, a short System of Rhetoric, and an Essay on Enunciation or Delivery, chiefly abstracted from Blair's Lectures." We do not perceive the utility of this work while the Speaker of Dr. ENFIELD continues so deservedly a favourite of the public.

The following is a very useful little book: "The French and English Idioms compared, wherein the Idiomatical Difficulties of the French are introduced in a Sentence, and elucidated in a Manner entirely new, by W. A. BELLENGER."

Mr. DAVID IRVING has published a work of great importance on the "Elements of English Composition." It consists of plain and practical directions for writing the English language with ease, perspicuity, and elegance, and is designed, in the progress of education, to succeed to the study of English grammar, and of the Latin and Greek classics. Such an elementary work as this has long been wanted to facilitate the attainment of a pure and correct English style.

Mr. ROBINSON, in his "Art of Teaching the Orthography, Accent, and Pronunciation of the English Language," has laid down an excellent plan of instruction, which can hardly fail to facilitate the task of learning, and consequently the task (scarcely less laborious) of teaching.

We cannot conclude this division of our synopsis of recent literary publications, without announcing, that an octavo edition has appeared of Miss EDGEWORTH's excellent work on "Practical Education."

#### MISCELLANIES.

"A Philosophical Treatise on the Passions, by T. COGAN, M. D." This is no common production. On a subject perhaps the most interesting of any to the human mind, since it treats of its most striking characteristics (and therefore already a thousand times amply discussed), the ingenious author has treated us with much novel and striking matter. The work is divided into two parts: the first contains an analysis of the various passions, and



and an arrangement of them into classes, orders, genera, and species. The second part consists of philosophical observations and inquiries founded on the preceding analysis. We recommend this work to the attentive perusal of him who feels a wish to be initiated in that most important of all sciences, the knowledge of himself.

"The Miscellaneous works of **HUGH BOYD**, the Author of the Letters of Junius; with an Account of his Life and Writings, by **L. D. CAMPBELL**." It certainly required no small portion of modest assurance, to assert peremptorily in the title-page a fact, which, after a perusal of Mr. Campbell's attempts at proving, still appears highly questionable. The direct proof which Mr. Campbell has been enabled to bring is very slight, and whatever force it may have, we think it is set aside by the internal evidence of Mr. Boyd's writings. Junius could never have written the Freeholder, and the Indian Observer.

"The First Principles of Field-fortification; translated from the German of Struensee, by Captain **WILLIAM NICOLAY**." In this work, we are presented with the whole science of field-fortification: indeed few works contain so much matter in such small compass: the translator is intitled to the thanks of the English public.

"The Complete Military Library." This splendid work is comprehended in two large volumes, quarto, decorated with upwards of eighty copper-plates, consisting of the coloured uniforms of all the British army, of maps of the British settlements abroad, of plans of celebrated fortifications, of battles, of sieges, of manœuvres, &c. &c. price four guineas and a half in boards; and is a comprehensive system of modern military tactics, according to the last improvements and regulations, foreign and domestic; selected and translated from expensive, scarce, and valuable books and journals in the German and French languages; or communicated by officers of rank and experience in the British service.

"A Defence of the Profession of an Actor." There is something irresistibly ridiculous in the pomposity of this pamphlet: the author certainly needs no assurance from us, that an actor, who performs his or her private as well as public characters with respectability and éclat, will at all times be received and courted

by the most polished and best society.

Mr. **JOHN STEVENS**, in the service of the East India Company, has published a very ingenious "Method of Ascertaining the Latitude in the Northern Hemisphere, by a single Altitude of the Polar-star, at any Time, with Tables computed for that Purpose."

Sir **THOMAS FRANKLAND**'s "Cautions to Young Sportsmen" have for their benevolent object the prevention of those dreadful accidents which arise from carelessness in the use of fire-arms.

"The Principles of English Farriery vindicated; containing Strictures on the erroneous and long exploded System, lately revived at the Veterinary College; interspersed with cursory Remarks on the Systems of Solleyfell, De Saunier, La Fosse, &c. &c. in which is fully displayed the Superiority of English Farriery over that of Foreign Nations; by **JOHN LANE**, A. V. P. late of the Second Regiment of Life Guards." However good the wine may be, of which, in the present instance, we confess ourselves incompetent to judge, it must be confessed that the author has thought it necessary to display *the bush*.

Mr. **WANSEY** has communicated to the public some "Thoughts on Poor-Houses, with a View to their general Reform, particularly that of Salisbury, &c." They are evidently the result of much reflection and experience.

Mr. **WANSEY**'s "Hints, respecting the Education of Children in a Work-house" are particularly valuable, and, indeed, the whole of his pamphlet well merits attention.

Count **THIVILLE** has written "An Essay on the Means hitherto employed for Lighting Streets, and the Interior of Houses; and on those which may be substituted with Advantage in their Stead." The object of this author is to increase the effects of light, and diminish its expence. After a free use of scientific words, and a *very learned* account of the causes why our lamps in the streets of the metropolis emit less light than they might be made to do, without any additional expence, the Count states his own scheme of illumination, which is illustrated by a variety of figures, and of which we understand that an actual trial is now making by order of the Magistrates. His scheme is this: instead of spheres or portions of spheres employed as instruments of refraction or reflection,

flexion, he substitutes cylinders, or nearly segments of cylinders: but as the expence of them, if made of solid glass, would be considerable, he recommends bottles to be filled of pure fluid, which, by a simple apparatus, are to be introduced into an ordinary lamp. As the reward of his ingenuity, the Count has obtained a patent for his cylinders.

Mr. JOHN ADAMS has given us an "Analysis of Horsemanship, teaching the whole Art of Riding, in the Manege, Military, Hunting, Racing, or Travelling System; together with the Method of Breaking Horses, and Dressing them to all Kinds of Manege." Mr. Adams is a riding-master of considerable repute, and his volume is patronized by the Duke of York.

"The Lisbon Guide; containing Directions to Invalids who visit Lisbon; with a Description of the City, and Tables of the Coin, Weights, and Measures of Portugal." This will be found a very useful work by those poor creatures for whose convenience it is principally intended.

Mr. BENT has published "Eight Meteorological Journals of the Years 1793 to 1800, kept in London," &c. The accuracy of Mr. Bent is well known: we mention the publication of his journals, thus collected into one volume, merely for the sake of form.

The following three pamphlets have appeared on a subject of high importance: "Account of a Plan for the better Supplying the City of Edinburgh with Coal; together with an Examination of the Merits of the two principal Lines pointed out for the intended Canal between Edinburgh and Glasgow, by HENRY STEWART, Esq. L. L. D. F. R. and A. S. E.

"Observations on the Account of a Plan for the better Supplying the Cities of Edinburgh and Glasgow with Coal, by an old Coal-master."

"Supplement to an Account of a Plan for the better Supplying the City of Edinburgh with Coal; comprising an Examination of an Anonymous Pamphlet lately published, under the Signature of an old Coal-master, by H. Stuart, Esq. L. L. D. F. R. S. and F. A. S. E."

We cannot enter into this controversy, which is carried on with very unequal ability: Dr. Stuart urging his arguments with great force and skill, the old Coal-

master with all the clumsiness and impotence imaginable.

We shall conclude our Retrospect for the present half year with announcing the publication of the second part of the "Philosophical Transactions of the Royal Society of London, for the Year 1800." It is impossible not to congratulate the public on the spirit of industry which seems now to animate this learned Society, and which, we trust, will make it emulous of the fame of similar societies on the Continent. There is to be a third part, for the year 1800, immediately published. The present part contains the following Essays: On Double Images caused by Atmospheric Refraction, by William Hyde Wollaston, M. D.—Investigation of the Powers of the Prismatic Colours to Heat and Illuminate Objects; with Remarks that prove the different Refrangibility of Radiant Heat: to which is added, an Inquiry into the Method of Viewing the Sun advantageously with Telescopes of large Apertures and high Magnifying Powers, by William Herschel, L. L. D. This is a very curious paper, and contains much new matter. Dr. Herschel has discovered that the coloured rays possess a heating power in so considerable a degree that a thermometer is raised seven degrees by the red-rays being made to stick upon it. They also possess an *illuminating power*. All those who delight in optical pursuits will be eager to be in possession of the result of the Doctor's minute researches.—The next paper contains Experiments on the Refrangibility of the Invisible Rays of the Sun; and the next, Experiments on the Solar and on the Terrestrial Rays that occasion Heat: with a Comparative View of the Laws to which Light and Heat, or rather the Rays which occasion them, are subject, in order to determine whether they are the same or different: both of these are also by Dr. Herschel.—These are followed by Chemical Experiments on Zoophytes; with some Observations on the Component Parts of Membrane, by Charles Hatchett, Esq.—A Letter from Professor Volta to Sir Joseph Banks, on the Electricity excited by the mere Contact of conducting Substances of different Kinds, which is well known to have given rise to numerous experiments in this country; and some Observations on the Head of the *Ornithorhynchus Paradoxus*, by Everard Home, Esq.

HALF.



## HALF-YEARLY RETROSPECT OF AMERICAN LITERATURE.

THE last six months have not passed away without furnishing something for the literary historian. Books and pamphlets continue to issue from the presses, and to be sought after with increasing avidity. Indeed, when the population of America is considered—when their confederated government is taken into view,—and when the sixteen Independent States of which it is composed, are brought into contemplation, it must necessarily appear, that in such a numerous society, where free discussion is so prevalent, printing should be extensively employed as the means of stating and diffusing intelligence. By a cursory review of what has been published within the last half-year, it will appear in what manner the typographic art has contributed to general information.

### NEWSPAPERS.

In America no excise as yet been laid upon printing-paper, nor has the stamping of newspapers been as yet resorted to, as a means of raising revenue. The eagerness of the people for news is almost insatiable, and Gazettes are published not only in the sea-ports and large towns but in almost every considerable village in the interior part of the country. The number of these sheets which issue from their respective presses, once, twice, thrice and six times a week, is almost incredible. They contain a large proportion of commercial intelligence and ship-news. Many of their columns are regularly filled with advertisements of things for private sale, or to be disposed of at auction. They contain occasionally, large and detailed accounts of foreign-news, chiefly copied from the Gazettes of Great Britain, and sometimes translated from French and German Journals. As elections are very frequent in America, and there takes place a competition for the honours and distinctions of offices between rival candidates, the newspapers are resorted to on such occasions, to discuss the merits and demerits of those who are the objects of popular suffrage. Calumny, slander and abuse, are therefore very abundant in the American newspapers, in which licentiousness of printing is carried to a greater extent than in any other part of the world. For the same reason the political parties, which divide the politics of the country, attack each other in these publications with the utmost acrimony and virulence. Selfishness, venality, corruption and speculation, are common charges

against public men. Cunning, duplicity, simulation and every thing bad, are ascribed to each party by their opponents. Deism and atheism, philosophism and illumination, are ascribed to one party, who retort upon their adversaries, the charge of bigotry, superstition, hypocrisy and priestcraft. To a foreigner who reads their Gazettes, it would appear that the rancour and intolerance of party-politics raged without controul, and that the social state of America was disfigured and disgraced by the most unbridled abuse of the presses. The greater part, however, of their violent and inflammatory publications, indicate less the temper of the public mind, than the bitter and furious spirit of the individual who pens them. Yet they have an influence among the persons who read them, and contribute in no small degree to foment those unfocial and malevolent passions, which to the shame of the times it must be owned, distract the public counsels, disturb the tranquillity of neighbourhoods, and engender hostility between them, equally public-spirited, wise and patriotic. In the United States, newspapers are printed in the English, German and French languages,

### POLITICS.

Within the period of this retrospect, a considerable change has taken place in American politics. Since Washington left the presidency, four years have elapsed; and during that time, John Adams has been the president of the United States. His election was carried by the small majority, of three votes above the number given to Thomas Jefferson. To understand the state of parties there, it will be necessary to state a few facts. During the contest with Great Britain, the denominations of the parties were Whigs and Tories, Provincials and Regulars, or Rebels and Loyalists, according to the opinion and humour of the persons who mentioned them. After the termination of the struggle, the Tory party was considered as extinct, the Whigs having obtained an entire ascendancy. But not long after the enemy had withdrawn, a division arose among the Whigs themselves. Besides several smaller matters of variance, they differed very widely on the form and administration of their National Government as a confederation of Independent States. In the opinion of some, the bond of alliance which had held them together during the revolutionary war, was

too feeble to keep them connected in the time of peace. Others thought the articles of confederation adopted during the contest were sufficient, with a little amendment and modification, to answer national purposes. After experiencing many embarrassments, it was agreed at length that a convention should be held, for the purpose of establishing a better frame of general government. They proposed to the people of America, a new federal constitution. The nation was divided into two great parties on the subject. Those who approved the proposed constitution, were termed "Federalists;" the opposers of this constitution, were called "Anti-federalists;" to the former belonged all the old Royalists, Tories, and that part of the Whigs who were turning towards aristocracy or monarchy; while the adherents to the original principles of the revolution, the real Whigs of the old stamp, and the republicans who were attached to a democratic government, composed the latter. In the discussion which arose on the ratification of this political constitution, the Federalists prevailed; and by the rule which makes the minority in free governments yield to the will of the majority, the Antifederal cause was extinguished. All the people of America were now Federalists. As soon however as the government began to be administered under this new Federal constitution, there was found to be a difference of political opinion in Congress upon various great and important questions. But this contrariety of sentiment was not confined to the representatives in the two houses of the legislature. It existed in all parts of the nation, and the true state of the parties now was, that of the *administration* and the *opposition*. The administration was of course in the hands of those who had heretofore been denominated Federalists; in the opposition conducted on legal and constitutional principles were found the Anti-federalists. During two elective periods of four years, Washington presided over the government. When that great man, after eight years service, declined a re-election, *Adams*, who had hitherto acted as president of the senate, was elevated to the presidency of the United States. His term of four years being about to expire, a new election for President and Vice-president of the United States was held, towards the close of the year 1800. The candidates on the part of the administration were Adams and C. C. Pinckney, and on the side of the opposition, Jefferson and Burr. The latter were elected by a con-

derable majority of votes; so that on the termination of the 12th year, since the organization of the Federal government, a change, not only of men but of parties, has been effected. The administration of Adams, had been in many respects odious and offensive.\* Weakness and extravagance were conspicuous in various public proceedings. In short, a majority of the people having grown dissatisfied with their Chief Executive Magistrate, gave their votes to Jefferson and made him their President. This election was remarkable for having given rise to a *theological* as well as a *political* opposition to Mr. Jefferson. The constitution of the United States had declared, that no religious test should be required as a qualification to hold any office in the government. But in order to prejudice public opinion against him, a pamphlet, entitled "Serious Considerations on the Election of a President;" and another denominated "The Voice of Warning to Christians, on the Ensuing Election of a President of the United States," were published in New York some time previous to the election, to prove that Jefferson was a Deist, and therefore unfit for a President. The authors were believed to be Clergymen. They were however, unavailing. The good sense of the people discerned the artifice, and avoided being duped by it. While these writers thus assailed Jefferson for supposed infidelity, a pamphlet of a very extraordinary kind was levelled against Adams. This was not written by one of the opposition or a democrat, but by a man who had been the First Secretary of the Treasury and afterwards a Major General in the Army, under the Federal Administration: it was intitled "A Letter from Alexander Hamilton concerning the public conduct and character of John Adams, esq." The object of it was to shew the incapacity of the President for his station, by a review of various parts of his political life, before and since his promotion to the presidency. This singular publication probably had no effect upon the election. It was full of egotism and vanity, the very vices of which he accused Adams. It turned from Adams no votes of the administration-party, and it only confirmed the opposition in the conviction they had felt long before. Perhaps we ought to remark that in the course of these discussions, various answers were written to the publications against both the presidential candidates, adding indeed to the stock of political li-

\* Our readers will bear in mind the contemptible persecution of Mr. Cooper.



terature but not worthy of distinct enumeration in this place.

#### HISTORY.

For collecting, preserving, and multiplying the copies of historical records and documents, an association has been a considerable time established in Massachusetts, called "The Historical Society." This excellent institution perseveres, with great spirit, in furthering the objects for which it was formed.

Mr. MINOT's "History of Massachusetts Bay, since the Year 1748," a Continuation of Hutchinson's respectable Work on that Subject, is now before the Public in one Volume." The author intends to prepare a second, and to bring up the History nearer to the present Time. Such performances are always perused with interest.

Mr. JEFFERSON, now President of the United States, has published "An Appendix to his Notes on Virginia, in which a candid and faithful Statement of Facts is given relative to the Murder of Logan's Family." The calmness of temper and clearness of reasoning displayed in this piece, must for ever silence and confound those who called in question his Original Narrative of the celebrated Indian Speech. In a new American edition of the Notes on Virginia, this Appendix forms part of the volume.

#### POETRY.

Several poetical publications have been offered to the public within a short time.

Since the publication of Mr. WARREN DUTTON's "Poem on the Present State of Literature," a Collection by the late Mr. Clifton has been issued from the press.

Mr. SAMUEL LOW, who had some time ago published a little volume of Poems, has since completed a second.

And more recently still, "A Collection of Poems, chiefly written in South Carolina, by JOHN DAVIS," has made its appearance. Of these, the first mentioned was published at Hartford, the three others in New York.

To these may be added, JOHN BLAIR-DINNS's "Powers of Genius," which has just made its appearance.

#### DRAMA.

The Manager of the New York Theatre, Mr. WILLIAM DUNLAP, has zealously exerted himself in preparing the preferable pieces of Kotzebue for representation on the stage. The better to accomplish this, he has acquired such a knowledge of the German language, as to read the works of that celebrated dra-

matist in the original. But he has done more: he has made versions of several of them, and adapted them to the state of manners and feeling in America. These have been exhibited with great applause.

His last translation is of "Pizarro; or, the Death of Rolla, with Notes, marking the Variations from the Original." In this, he has not neglected to avail himself, in some degree, of Mr. Sheridan's play.

Two other of the plays, formerly rendered into English, were "Der Wildfang," and "The Virgin of the Sun."

We scarcely mention "The Hypocrite Unmasked," of Mr. WINSTANLY, tho' printed, it had not merit enough for scenic representation.

Mr. D. EVERETT's "Daranzel; or, Persian Patriot," as performed in the theatre at Boston, has since been published.

#### LAW.

Mr. COLEMAN's "Cases of Practice, adjudged in the Supreme Court of New York," is a valuable book for practisers of law in that commonwealth.

THOMAS JEFFERSON's "Manual of Parliamentary Practice, for the Use of the Senate of the United States," will be found highly useful in aiding the deliberations of that august body.

#### DIVINITY AND SERMONS.

Mr. CHARLES CRAWFORD's "Essay upon the Eleventh Chapter of the Revelations of St. John," is intended to shew that the passage, concerning the earthquake and the fall of the city refer to Jerusalem, and not to Rome or France.

EZRA SAMPSON's "Beauties of the Bible," is a Selection from the Old and New Testaments for the Use of Christians in General, and more particularly for Schools: to which Mr. Sampson has added, Remarks and Observations of his own.

The almost innumerable pulpit "Discourses on the Death of Washington" are now over, and this fertile field of sermonizing and oratory, has completed its astonishing crop.

A volume of "Sermons on some of the First Principles and Doctrines of True Religion," by NATHANIEL EMMONS; is remarkable for the adherence of the author, to what is called in America, *Hopkinsian Theology*, one of the tenets of which is, that in the production of evil the Deity exercises the same direct and positive agency as in the accomplishment of good.

Mr. STRONG's second volume of "Sermons, Doctrinal, Experimental, and Practical,"



Practical," is eminent for the same good sense and piety which distinguished the first. And we may here mention, though a little out of time, the "Discourses of Bishop Seabury," published in a moderate octavo in New York, since the Reverend Author's death.

Of single Sermons there have appeared several purporting, to be *Centurial*, but those which we have seen, are little different from ordinary compositions.

We mention, however, an exception to this, in the "Sermon delivered on the First of January, 1801, by SAMUEL MILLER, A. M. which includes a Review of the Progress in Literature, Science, Politics, and Religion, during the Eighteenth Century." A work which, we regret, is not yet published from the press. From the learning, industry, and talents of the Reverend Author, great expectations are entertained.

#### MEDICINE.

In this department of knowledge, America has furnished its full proportion. The pestilential distempers which have afflicted the growing cities on the Atlantic side of that Continent, have given rise to much speculation and observation. It seems to be now settled that they are not contagious, that is, not produced by secreted fluids possessing specific-morbid qualities, but are the offspring of putrefaction engendering their exciting cause, either within the alimentary canal, on the external surface of the body, or in the surrounding atmosphere. In investigating the phenomena of these processes, Dr. MITCHILL still continues his unwearied labours. After having proved, beyond question, the predominant *Acidity* of the vapours and liquids produced during the corruption of *lean* substances in the hot seasons of America, he has proceeded to demonstrate the prevalence of *Acidity* also in the pus of syphilitic and cancerous ulcers; in the remains of food about the teeth and gums; in the stomach, and small intestines when indigestion happens; and in the large intestines when dysentery, tormina, and tenesmus prevail. The predominance of *Acidity* is no less frequent in the perspiratory fluids of the skin. Having satisfied himself that various distempers arose from the accumulation of these *four and venomous* productions on the cuticular surface, he was induced to explain the origin of certain itchings, pimples, blotches, tetters, eruptions, and foul disorders of the skin, from the irritating action of this acid. The operation of water, and frequent ablu-  
tion

or changes of linen were thus accounted for. Even oil, and greasy unction would neutralize a portion of this skin-bred acidity. But solutions of mild alkalies in water would be preferable to either. This led to a theory of the alkalies, and the soaps made from them in washing both the skin and the clothes worn next to it, and impregnated with the sour excretions wiped from it. This principle once established, was of easy application to the alimentary canal. In common cases, sourness produced there, was overcome by the bile, a saponaceous and alkaline fluid formed for the purpose. But in morbid instances, where there was too much sourness for the bile to neutralize, an addition, *ab extra*, of some alkaline solution would reinforce the bile, and quell the overplus of detrimental acidity. Alkalies therefore prudently administered, particularly carbonate of soda, would be as operative and as useful to the surface of the stomach and bowels, as to the surface of the skin. And peccant qualities of the fœces were as capable of being corrected by it, as nastiness inherent in clothing. Hence was deduced a theory of neutral salts doing good as they underwent decomposition, and attracting the pestilential acidity of the *primæ viæ* to their alkaline basis. Domestic Economy and *Materia Medica* having received these aids, Surgery came in next for a share of the benefits resulting from Dr. Mitchill's discoveries. The acid formed on the surface of malignant ulcers, and infecting the holds of ships and wards of hospitals, spreading fevers all around, was coercible by alkalies and solutions of potash-soda; and lime admitted into the list of Chirurgical dressings, was of singular efficacy to prevent bad smells and to stifle infection at its birth, as well as to prevent the exciting cause of hectic-fever in the individual, from its absorption and agency within. The series, however, of these memorable pieces of inductive philosophy, may be seen at large in the four volumes of the Medical Repertory of New York, and several of them in the Medical and Physical Journal of London.

*Blanchet's* Applications of Chemistry to Medicine, which appeared last summer, as been followed by "RAMSAY'S Centurial Medical Address," MEASE'S "Essays on the Spasmodic Nature of the Disease, caused by the Bite of a rabid Animal," Caldwell's "Medical and Physical Mémoires," and his "Analogy between Asiatic Plague, and American Yellow fever,"



ver," all of which do credit to their authors. It is a pity that "HOSACK's Introductory Lecture on Medical Education," is too poor and paltry to be placed in the rank of respectable writings.

That quarterly publication on Medicine, Surgery, Agriculture, Natural History, and the Auxiliary Branches of Philosophy, called "The Medical Repository," is still continued, and with increasing exertions and spirit. It is the vehicle of all the knowledge on those subjects which America affords, and is therefore highly interesting to the European, who wishes to know the progress of information in that extensive and growing country. The two latter numbers of the fourth volume have appeared within the time of the present retrospect.\* They contain a large proportion of new and interesting matter. The facts concerning the submerision of swallows, and on the huge fossil bones lately dug up about seventy miles north of the city of New York, will be valuable to the naturalist. The papers on the superiority of calcareous stone for the houses and pavements of cities—on the antipestilential and antiseptic quality of soda—on the application of alkalies to ulcers, and a fumigation with ammoniac, are adapted to the purposes of police-officers, and magistrates as well as of physicians. Various correspondents continue their communications about the yellow fever; and Dr. Priestley and Professor Woodhouse are still engaged in the phlogistic controversy.

#### CHEMISTRY.

DR. PRIESTLEY, since his residence in America, pursues his chemical inquiries with great zeal. His last pamphlet on "The Refutation of the Composition of Water, and on his establishment of the Doctrine of Phlogiston," has been followed by several dissertations of the experimental kind, by the Professor of Chemistry in Philadelphia, Dr. WOODHOUSE. In addition to those pieces of chemical discussion which the "Medical Repository" comprizes, there are numerous other essays contained in the "Transactions of the American Philosophical," established in Philadelphia; and some more extant in "The Transactions of the New York Society, for the promotion of Agriculture, Arts and Manufactures," whose meetings are now held at Albany.

#### MISCELLANEOUS LITERATURE.

A piece intitled "Desultory Reflections on the Political Aspect of Public

Affairs in the United States of America" is a rash and abusive attack upon the administration of the Federal Government, and upon all republican institutions.

The Newtonian philosophy had suffered a bold, though we will not say very formidable, attack, in "the New Physical System of Astronomy," published by Dr. JOSEPH YOUNG.

Mr. M. CAREY's "School of Wisdom" is a collection of sublime and elegant extracts from some of the best writers on ethics, theology, and politics, well adapted to the use of schools.

The "Essay on Political Society" by an anonymous writer, possesses a large share of abstract speculation, and even as great force of understanding.

In the "Letters addressed to the People of Northumberland (P) and its neighbourhood," Dr. PRIESTLEY, the author, enters into various political discussions relative to himself, the late President of the United States, and the Federal Government.

Mr. SHEPHERD's "Columbian Accountant," is a System of Practical Arithmetic, particularly adapted to the commerce of the United States of America.

In Mr. BERT's "Dissertation upon Oratory," there is nothing new, nor so well written as has often been written before.

On the subject of finance nothing remarkable has been published except the Congressional Reports, since Mr. GALLATIN's "Views of the Public Debt, Receipts, and Expenditures of the United States, in 1800."

"The Monthly Magazine and American Review," of which three volumes had been published from the press of T. and J. Swords at New York, has, since April 1, 1801, been converted into a quarterly publication, entitled "The American Review and Literary Journal." Authorship in the Western hemisphere is become so frequent that besides the *sixty-two* American publications reviewed in the Magazine during the eighteen months which have elapsed since it was undertaken, there have been noticed upwards of *twenty* more since the alteration was made to its present form of a Review, unconnected with a Magazine. The number of publications, exclusively American, without reckoning the numerous republications of European works, is so great as to afford materials enough for this new Review.

[This Retrospect will be regularly continued in our future Supplements.]

\* They have not yet reached London.



## HALF-YEARLY RETROSPECT OF FRENCH LITERATURE.

## HISTORY.

*HISTOIRE des Principaux Evénemens, &c.*—The History of the Principal Events of the Reign of Frederick William II. King of Prussia; to which is added, a Political Description of Europe, from 1786 to 1796, or the fourth year of the French Republic; containing a summary of the Revolutions of Holland, Brabant, Poland, and France, by L. P. Segur, the elder, Ex-ambassador. Paris ninth year (1800).

“If a man be desirous to write biography (says M. Segur) it may be proper to select the lives of the most illustrious men; but when one is destined to compose history, no epoch ought to be neglected. If force prepares and directs great events, weakness, on the other hand, invites them; and Tacitus inspires as much interest when he paints the uncertainty of Claudius, and the disasters that ensue, as when he depicts the sombre and profound politics of Tiberius. In descriptions of this kind (adds he), I see no other difference than what is to be found in the title-pages affixed to them: I accordingly would have written the History of Frederic the Great, and I now publish that of Frederic William II. One of these has left a great name behind him; the other only occupied a great place. The former achieved great deeds; the latter assisted at great events: but both of them ought to excite our curiosity, both having influenced our destinies, the one by his genius, the other by his weakness.”

This is the justification adopted by M. de Segur, relative to the choice he has made of an epoch; and he is at great pains to assure us of his love of truth, and his regard to impartiality:

“Quid verum, atque decens curo et rogo,  
et omnis in hoc sum.” HOR. Epist.

The Citizen Ex-Ambassador Segur first traces the house of Brandenburg up to the celebrated Burggraf of Nuremberg, the head of the family of Hohenzollern, and then notices the rapid and prodigious rise of that illustrious house. Descending from this common ancestor to Frederic the Great, he presents his readers with a succinct description of all those sovereigns whose sage economy, and upity of plans, founded that power which a man of genius at length carried to the greatest pitch of glory. He next comes to Frederic William, who ascended the throne at the age

of forty-two, amidst the plaudits of a nation, which they were soon taught to blush for; and he seizes this opportunity to pay many compliments to Prince Henry, who has acquired much of his esteem.

The amours of Frederic William are not forgotten; neither does he omit to particularise the administration of the Count de Hertzberg, more especially those few moments of sunshine which his declining age enjoyed under the successor of the Great Frederic.

While Segur describes the ambitious projects of Catherine II. he does not neglect to mention the part which he himself took with respect to the war with the Turks, and he frankly confesses that he was not averse from that contest. We then recur to the Revolution which took place in Holland in 1788; but the particulars of this event are unfortunately huddled together in a bulky diplomatic Memoir, which of itself is capable of forming a history. Having, after this, made mention of the triple alliance between England, Holland, and Prussia, he recurs to a neighbouring nation, ascends to the early history of the Franks, and traces this people to the epoch of the late memorable Revolution, of which he presents a summary, and proves himself to be a partisan. The philosophical reforms of Joseph II. and the changes in Brabant, next engage his attention. Of the Prince just alluded to, he gives the following portrait:—“Ambitious, without genius; enterprising, without constancy; and warlike, without success—the Emperor never allowed a single moment’s repose to Europe, was perpetually changing his plans, and failed in nearly all his projects. The war of Bavaria added laurels to the crown of Frederic the Great, but produced not a single leaf for him; he menaced Holland, which disarmed him by means of a few cannon-shot, and a paltry tribute. The dread of the arms of Prussia forced him to make several impolitic concessions to Russia, in order to purchase her alliance. He then became a courtier to Catherine, facilitated her conquest of the Crimea, adorned the triumphal pomp of her journey into Tartary, &c. permitted himself to be inveigled by her into a disastrous war, which cost him 200,000 men, exhausted his treasures, and exposed the House of Austria to the danger, and even the certainty, of ruin, if Frederic Wil-  
ham



ham had but known how to have profited by his faults."

BOTANY.

*Physiologie Végétale, &c.*—Vegetable Physiology; containing a Description of the Organs of Plants, and an Explanation of the *Phenomena* produced by their Organisation, by J. Senebier. Geneva, eighth year of the French Republic, 5 vols. 8vo. a new edition.

As mankind seem to have begun by occupying their minds about the worlds that roll over their heads, it is but natural enough that they should conclude, by remarking some of the properties of those plants that are trampled under their feet. Vegetables of all kinds have been long subjected to the rules of classification, but it is not above fifty years since their particular organisation, and the various *phenomena* produced by it, have been studied. Subsequent to that period indeed, a variety of curious and interesting facts have been explored; but we do not possess any other work, which, like that of Senebier, contains all hitherto discovered relative to the physiology of plants. The author has already distinguished himself upon many former occasions, and particularly by his Dictionary, which appeared in 1791. We mentioned the first edition of the present work, on a former occasion.

*Botanique des Enfants, &c.*—A System of Botany, calculated for the Use of Children; or, a General and Particular History of the Vegetable Kingdom, 1 vol. 8vo. Paris.

This work contains:

1. The Elementary Letters of J. J. Rousseau, relative to Botany.
2. A Supplementary Introduction to the Study of that Science:
3. A Description of more than 4000 different Species of European Plants, distributed, after the Linnæan method, into *classes, orders, sections, genera, species, and varieties*, with a table, Latin and French, of the *genera*, natural families, &c. as well as a complete vocabulary of all the technical terms.

It is evident that this work is not intended for the learned; it would appear, however, that it is above the capacity of children, and ought to be destined, therefore, for the instruction of youth alone.

*Experiences sur la Germination des Plantes, &c.*—Experiments relative to the Germination of Plants, by F. A. Lefebure, Strasburg.

Lefebure, like Le Vaillant, the celebrated traveller into the remote regions of

Africa, appears to be duly impressed with the utility of the studies to which the curious and learned, during the present age, have applied their time, and directed their experiments. He accordingly remarks, with him, that, "*l'aveugle curiosité, qui formoit seule autrefois toutes nos collections d'histoire naturelle, cède aujourd'hui la place à des motifs plus nobles et plus précieux.*"

The present must be allowed to be a work at once useful and interesting. The author has divided it into two parts. In Part I. he treats of the seed, and what occurs to it during the process of vegetation.

2. Of the qualities necessary to make it germinate. And
3. Of the changes experienced by it at this epoch.

In Part II. he considers the influence of certain agents, and enquires:—

1. Is the earth essentially necessary to germination?
2. Cannot this operation take place in consequence of the intervention of other substances?
3. What is the influence of the caloric, water, air, the electric fluid? All these questions are attempted to be resolved by the author. The style is in general clear, precise, and well-suited to the purpose.

BIOGRAPHY.

*La Vie et les Aventures Politiques, &c.*—The Life and Political Adventures of NADIR MIRZA-SHAH, Prince of Persia, now in Paris, Governor of the Province of Guilan, Commander in Chief of the Army of Mazandaran, and General of the Cavalry of the King, his eldest Brother, third Son of Charok Shah, who was Son of Rosalki-Mirza Shah, who was son of Nadir Shah, known to Europeans by the name of Thamas-Kouli-Khan: collected and published in defence of this Prince, by DENIS MONTFORT, Geological Assistant in the National Museum of Natural History at Paris, an 8vo. pamphlet of 104 pages, adorned with a portrait of Nadir-Mirza-Shah, in the Persian dress, with a shield containing his arms, supported by two lions.

Lecourbe, a French General, while leading a column of the republican army through Germany, having learned that a foreigner had been detained in prison, by order of the Archduke Charles, instantly set him at liberty. This foreigner, on his arrival at Paris, immediately assumed the name and titles affixed to this pamphlet, and all the world was disposed to believe the story of the unfortunate stranger. But the Citizen Olivier, a physician, who had just

just arrived from Persia, asserted, in an official newspaper, called the *Moniteur*, "that Charok-Shah had never been King of Persia, but only Prince of Khorassan in 1796; that none of the sons of Charok had ever reigned; that this pretended son of Charok neither knew Persian, nor was he acquainted with the customs and manners of the Persians; that *Shah* signifies king; that this *Pseudo-Shah* never received money for a bill of exchange upon Potemkin, after the death of that General, as he had asserted; in short, that the foreigner was an impostor.

On the other hand, the Citizen Denis Montfort undertakes to controvert all these positions, and opposes the narrative of the stranger to the assertions of his enemies, describing the virtuous Charok as a man who had always combated injustice and overthrown oppression. In the course of his narrative, he details his journey to India, his wars against the Turks, the Russians, and the Cossacks. Having been at length taken prisoner by the second of these nations, he was conducted to Petersburg, and received a sum of money from the Empress Catherine, the heiress of Potemkin's fortune. He also enumerates the grand entertainments which he received in Denmark, Sweden, and at Hamburg. Having been robbed of all his property by a corps of Austrians, called the *Red Cloaks* (*Les Manteaux Rouges*), he refuses an hundred *Louis*, which were offered him, by way of compensation, by the Archduke Charles, is sent to, and kept in, prison, at the request of Suwarrow, and, on being released by the conqueror, he repairs to Paris, where he is now waiting for letters from abroad, which he hopes will clear up all doubts relative to him.

*Notices sur la Vie Littéraire de Spallanzani, &c.*—Biographical Notices relative to the Literary Life of Spallanzani, by LOURDES. Paris, 12mo.

This production comes from the pen of a man who lived, during several years, in intimacy with Spallanzani, and examined his character, pursuits, and experiments, with the most critical attention. His own acquirements in natural history, and animal economy, also enable him to decide on the merits of this celebrated Italian.

*Precis Historique sur Cromwell, &c.*—An Historical Notice relative to Cromwell; to which is added, a recital of the flight of Charles II. and an anecdote relative to Lord Stair. Paris and Geneva, 1 vol. 8vo.

We have some reason to believe, that this is a re publication of a work, entitled

"*De la Tyrannie exercée en Angleterre durant le Protectorat de Cromwell*," with a new title affixed. The work abounds with a variety of interesting particulars relative to this celebrated Englishman, far better known in his native country than in France. But the aim appears to be to present the public with an exaggerated detail of the miseries experienced by the English nation during his government, in order to afford a parallel, with the real or supposed calamities endured by France at this moment. It will reflect no great discredit, however, on the First Consul of the Gallic Commonwealth, to institute a comparison between him and the Protector of England!

#### VOYAGES AND TRAVELS.

*Description des Pyramides de Ghize, &c.*—A Description of the Pyramids of Ghize, and also of the City of Cairo and its Environs, by J. GROBERT, Chief of the Brigade of Artillery, and Member of the Institute of Bologna, 1 vol. 4to. adorned with Plates, and a Plan of Cairo. Paris.

Grobert, who has served in Egypt, enters into a variety of interesting details relative to the ancient and modern history of the objects he here undertakes to describe; he also recurs to recent books of travel, as well as tradition.

The model, representing the rock (*Le Rocber Lybique*), on which the Pyramids of Ghize are elevated, has been deposited in the Museum of the Garden of Plants, where an Egyptian hall is to be erected, in the midst of which this same model is to be placed. The administrators, in the mean time, have determined, that the Egyptian hall shall be ornamented with all the curiosities either already imported from Egypt, or which may hereafter be obtained from that country.

*Voyage de la Propontide et du Pont Euxin, &c.*—A Voyage along the Propontis to the Euxine Sea; with a Topographical Description of their Coasts; an Account of the Manners, Customs, &c. of the People who inhabit them; and also of the ancient and modern Monuments of Constantinople, by J. B. LECHEVALIER, 2 vols. 8vo. adorned with six fine Charts. Paris.

This work conveys a just idea of the present state of the countries and seas described in it, and cannot fail to prove interesting, when it is recollected, that it has been the theatre of so many brilliant exploits, both in ancient and modern times. The author seems, as it were, to have dug out of the bowels of the earth, a multitude of cities and towns, once so flourishing and



and famous, which appeared in succession from the remotest confines of the Bosphorus, to the Ægean Sea, the remains of which lie buried and concealed.

The Description of Constantinople, which was the principal object of the present voyage, affords one of the most exact representations perhaps ever given of that capital, as the learned traveller hath omitted nothing that could be wished for on this subject. He has also entered into a variety of details relative to all the monuments, both ancient and modern, the mosques, the seraglio, the Baths, &c. &c. as well as the manners, the laws, the religion, and the customs of a people so different from the other nations of Europe, and even from those of the East.

The engravings are very fine, and in no particular detract from the merits of one of the most interesting books that hath appeared in our times.

*Nouveaux Voyages dans l'Archipel, le Continent de la Grece, &c.*—New Voyages and Travels in the Archipelago, the Continent of Greece, Thrace, Constantinople, the Strait of the Dardanelles, the Sea of Marmora, the Hellespont, the Southern Coast of the Black Sea, Natolia, &c. containing an account of whatever is most remarkable, the manners of the inhabitants, their religion, customs, &c.

As the fate of Greece still remains undecided, new and interesting travels through regions the most favoured by Heaven, and the worst treated by men, of any on the face of the globe, cannot fail to afford satisfaction. The country of Epaminondas and Pericles, which once made Persia tremble, is now peopled with slaves, who fly before the rod of a Janissary, and are terrified at the approach of the lowest officer belonging to the Pacha!

The author sets out from Toulon, and, after visiting a number of small islands in the Archipelago, at length arrived at Naxia, the *Naxos* of the ancients. While examining the Grotto of Antiparos, and wandering over the beautiful island of Candia, he is cheerfully accompanied by the reader, who dwells upon, and enjoys, his animated descriptions.

This work abounds with sage reflections relative to the Turks, and exhibits an able sketch of the general principles of commerce.

#### MEDICINE AND SURGERY.

*La Naturisme ; ou la Nature considerée, &c.*—Naturalism ; or, Nature considered in the Cure of Diseases ; to which is added an Account of their Treatment conform-

ably to the Doctrine and Practice of Hippocrates and his Disciples, by M. PLANCHON, Licentiate in Medicine of the University of Louvain, &c. second edition, revised and corrected, 8vo. Paris.

This work obtained the prize from the Academy of Sciences, Arts, and Belles-lettres of Dijon, one of the most celebrated institutions in France. The work and the title, which is somewhat quaint, exactly correspond together, and the execution is at once luminous and respectable.

*Memoires sur la Nature et le Traitement, &c.*—Memoirs relative to the Nature and Treatment of several Maladies, by ANTHONY PORTAL, Professor of Medicine in the College of France, of Anatomy and Surgery at the Museum of Natural History, Member of the National Institute of France and Bologna, &c. &c. 2 vols. 8vo.

These Memoirs were first published several years since, but at that period they were scattered in different journals, and academical collections, which detracted greatly from their value as a whole. They are now formed into two volumes, and consist,

1. Of a Letter to Mr. Roux, author of the Journal of Medicine, relative to the Danger and Inutility of employing Machines for reducing luxated Bones.

2. Observations on two monstrous Kidnies.

3. A Memoir in which the Action of the Lungs on the *Aorta*, during the Time of Respiration, is demonstrated.

4. Observations on a *Spina Bifida*.

5. Remarks on the Situation of the *Viscera*, &c. in Children.

6. A Memoir, in which it is attempted to prove that Defects of the Spine ought to be remedied by Art in Adults, but not in Children.

7. A Description of a New Method of performing Amputation on the Extremities.

8. Remarks on Apoplexy.

9. Observations on Sudden Death, occasioned by the Rupture of the left Ventricle of the heart.

10. Observations on the Treatment of those who may happen to be bit by a mad dog. The author thinks cauterisation alone insufficient ; he therefore recommends the administration of mercurial and antispasmodic frictions.

11. An Attempt to prove that *Pleurisy* is not a Malady essentially different from *Peripneumony*.

12. A Dissertation on the Fevers that have proved so fatal in La Vendée.

13. Observations on Apoplexy in old Men, &c. &c.

*Manuel de Médecine Pratique, &c.*—A Manual of Practical Medicine, an elementary Work; to which are added several *Formula* for the Use of Surgeons, and such charitable Persons as devote themselves to the Cure of the Sick in the Country, by the Citizen GEOFFROY, an Associate of the National Institute, a Correspondent of the Medical Society of Paris, &c. &c. 2 vols. 8vo. Paris.

This work is divided into twelve sections, in which Dr. Geoffroy treats in succession of fevers, inflammatory and virulent diseases, suppression and augmentation of the usual evacuations, convulsions, poisons, &c. &c. This publication is the result of the labours of a medical man, who has attained considerable eminence in his profession, in the course of thirty years extensive practice; and, if it be not calculated to accelerate the progress of the science, on one hand, yet it cannot be denied on the other, that it is likely to form an useful manual for those young practitioners, who may not have attained a thorough knowledge of their business.

*Traité Médico-Philosophique, &c.*—A Medico-philosophical Treatise on Mental Derangement, by P. PINEL, Professor in the School of Medicine at Paris, Physician to the National Hospital for Women, formerly called the *Salpêtrière*, and a Member of several learned Societies, 1 vol. 8vo. of 374 pages, accompanied with figures, representing the Craniums of deranged Persons. Paris.

The author of this treatise appears to have taken his hint from "Smith's Theory of Moral Sentiments," and to have combined morals and physic together.

It is the avowed object of Citizen Pinel to treat of the medical and moral regimen to which a patient labouring under an alienation of reason ought to be subjected. He considers the conformation of the craniums of persons inclined to madness, and also enters into details relative to the police necessary for hospitals, &c.

*Esquisse d'un Cours de Hygiène, &c.*—The Outline of a Course of Medicine; or, Medicine applied to the Art of using and preserving Health; accompanied with Notes, by J. L. Moreau, of La Sarthe, 1 vol. 8vo.

The author begins by defining the meaning of his terms; and he accordingly tells us, that he considers *Hygiène* as the influence which nature and art possess in respect to our organization. This plan was originally drawn up, in order

that it might be followed in the lectures to be given at the Republican Lyceum; and the work terminates with the natural history and physiology of man.

*Recueil de la Société de Médecine de Paris, &c.*—A Collection of Papers relative to the Medical Society of Paris, edited by Citizen LEDILLOT the younger, 1 large vol. 8vo.

In addition to the discourses spoken before the society, the extracts from the deliberations, and the *surgramma* of an extraordinary prize, we are presented with a Notice relative to the Labours of the Society, by Citizen Laisné; Reflections on the French Pharmacopœists, by Bouillon Legrange; the Conclusion of a Treatise on the Membranes, by Citizen Bichat; Meteorological Observations; a Paper relative to the Maladies which prevailed in Paris, during the Spring and Summer of the Year 7, and Autumn of the Year 8, by Citizen Desessart; and an Account of several new Medical Publications.

*Observations rares de Médecine, d'Anatomie, et de Chirurgie, &c.*—Select Observations relative to Medicine, Anatomy, and Surgery; translated from the Latin of Vander Wiel, by PLANQUE, 2 vols. 12mo.

Doctor Planque had good reason to suppose that Van der Wiel's work merited a translation; for these two volumes, containing one hundred and fifty cases, are equally curious and interesting.

The remarks concerning canine madness deserve particular attention, and confirm the observations of Pelletau and Favier, two of the best French physicians. One of these recommends washing the wounds in pure water, after which they are to be cauterised by means of a hot iron; while the other thinks that a strong ligature ought to be applied above the bite. All these modes had been recommended by Van der Wiel, with this difference alone, that instead of cold water, he prescribes warm water or wine, with a little salt.

*Traité des Plaies d'Armes à Feu, &c.*—A Treatise on Gun-shot Wounds, in which the Inutility of Amputation in certain Cases, is pointed out.

This work is replete with observations; and, in addition to a variety of details, presents a clear and profound theory. The author possesses the advantage of a long and successful practice.

#### MISCELLANEOUS.

*Histoire Universelle, à l'Instruction de la Jeunesse, &c.*—Universal History for the Instruction of Youth, preceded by a preparatory



paratory Discourse for Children; translated from the German of M. M. Schletzer and Schräck.

A number of celebrated Frenchmen, such as Bossuet, Mehegan, and Millot, have already published Treatises on Universal History, but yet the present translation will be found to possess merits peculiar to itself. The introductory discourse is original in its way. Being persuaded that the history of *things* should precede the narration of *facts*, the author makes his pupils acquainted with the three kingdoms of nature, and all the physical changes that have taken place on the face of the globe, before he speaks to them about history.

"To learn general history," says he, "it is necessary to become intimate with the various changes which the earth has been subject to for the last six thousand years; it is also necessary to learn the changes which man has undergone from the time of Adam, and to investigate the causes why one nation has remained stupid, robust, and white, while another has become intelligent, diminutive, and black.

"Young inhabitant of the earth, dost thou wish to know whither thou art to go, and what thou ought to do, in order to be happy after this life? Address thyself to *religion*.

"Dost thou wish to know whence thou comest, and why thou art not a stupid Barbarian, or a disgusting Hottentot, or a flat-nosed Negro, with thick lips, and woolly hair; why thou dost not devour men, like many of thy fellow-creatures in New Zealand; nor horses, like all thy ancestors in Germany; in short, why thou eatest potatoes and corn in Saxony, where these vegetables did not grow in former times? Address thyself to *General History*."

*Vies, Amours, et Aventures, &c.*—The Lives, Loves, and Adventures of several illustrious Solitaries of the Alps; or, the Misfortunes that proceed from an Indulgence in the Passions, 4 vols. 12mo.

This novel is the production of Citizen PAGES, who has not added much to his reputation by its publication.

*Elemens de la Grammaire Allemande, &c.*—Elements of German Grammar, by Citizen P. A. BASSE, Member of the Lyceum of Arts at Paris, and also of the Lyceum of Sciences, *Belles lettres, &c.* at Alençon, Professor of the Living Languages, &c. Paris.

The author introduces his own Grammar, by observing, that no elementary book on this subject has hitherto ever met

his eye, which was not too simple on the one hand, or too bulky and abstruse on the other. He of course considers his own as a happy medium between the two extremes.

*Resultats Possibles de la Journée du 18 Brumaire, &c.*—Possible Results of the 18th Brumaire; or, a Continuation of the Essays on the Present State of France, to May 1, 1790, by Citizen FONVIELLE, of Toulouse, 1 vol. 8vo. Paris.

The following quotation, which is prefixed to the title-page, will give the reader some idea of the author's intentions:—"It is necessary to awaken the proprietors to a notion of their own dignity, for in the social system, either property is the basis of the contract formed among nations, or that contract constitutes nothing but disorder." The work itself is divided into three parts. The first treats of government; and, under this head, we are presented with a long and interesting detail on the finances. The influence of taxation on the manners, customs, and situation of a people, constitutes a most fertile source of inquiry. The author considers the modern system of *borrowing*, for the purpose of carrying on wars, &c. as the cause of the present "depopulating luxury" in Europe, which, without adding any thing to the relative strength of each nation, not only perpetuates the abuse of their real strength, but conducts them to a state of absolute exhaustion. According to him, England, which was the first to conceive and propagate this false policy of loans, as a mean of attaining power, "will soon become the victim of her fatal imprudence; and the gold that she now scatters, in order to call forth the armies of Europe against France, must hasten this terrible catastrophe."

In fine, Citizen Fonvielle deems it a consideration of the utmost importance, "to anticipate the excess of the evil occasioned by the funding system; and whenever a general peace shall close the wounds of a ten years' war, Europe will be utterly unable to avoid dissolution, if all the powers which compose it do not hasten with one common accord to make an immense reduction of their respective forces both by sea and land."

After examining the various *items* of revenue and expenditure, in both ancient and modern governments, and stating the necessity of appropriating a certain determinate class of taxes to a particular object, he proceeds to examine what class of men is best calculated for the government of a great nation, and insists that the

greatest evil in a state consists in the improper choice of such individuals as are destined for its various official employments.

In Part II. he treats of the proper objects of finance; and in Part III. he considers the national riches, and credit of a community. In the last section of this work, he points out the propriety of a land-bank, for which he is a very powerful advocate.

*Théorie de la Musique Vocale; ou, dix Regles, &c.*—Theory of Music; or, ten Rules necessary to be known and observed by all those who wish to sing in a scientific Manner, by FLORIDO TOMEONI, Professor of Music. Paris.

This work is written by a professional man of some eminence in the musical world. He begins by regulating the principles on which a pure and natural sound depends; he rejects that bad taste which induces many to assume a *false voice*, and points out the true principles of the Italian school. Like Rousseau and D'Alembert, he considers the principal difficulty, in respect to the attainment of musical knowledge, as originating in the complex and vicious methods hitherto resorted to, which, according to him, are at once voluminous and obscure. He is also of opinion, that his own system will supply whatever is deficient in that of Rameau. His doctrines are supported and illustrated by the authorities of Piccini, Sacchini, and Gluck.

*Manuel Cosmétique, &c.*—A Cosmetic and Odoriferous Manual; or, a Treatise on such Plants as may serve for Adorning, Painting, and Perfuming the Ladies, &c. to which is added the fourth Edition of the Toilette of Flora, by J. B. BUCHOZ, 1 vol. 8vo.

The title of this book sufficiently indicates the purposes for which it was composed.

*Memoires Secrets sur la Russie, &c.*—Secret Memoirs relative to Russia, more particularly during the latter Part of the Reign of Catherine II. and the beginning of that of Paul I. 2 vols. 8vo. Paris, 1800.

The author of this work seems to have been irritated into the publication of it, by the extraordinary conduct of the late emperor, who, after caressing and, in some measure, overwhelming him with favours, at length drove him from his territories, without the assignment of any just or competent cause. Many of the anecdotes are calculated to excite curiosi-

ty, and we shall perhaps give a fuller account of the work hereafter.

*Première Seance de la Commission nommée pour la Radiation des Athées, &c.*—The first Meeting of the Commission nominated for the Erasure of Atheists.

This pleasantry has been published in consequence of the appearance of a work, intitled "the Dictionary of Atheists." It is pretended that a multitude of protests have been presented from a variety of persons, in opposition to various names, unjustly inscribed on the list of Atheists.

"Every *reclamation*" (says the narrator) was submitted to deliberation, and here follows the result of the discussion that ensued.

"A Jesuit, who petitioned in favour of Jerome Lalande, asserted that he had seen him assisting at mass, along with the fathers of the company of Jesus at Rome; and that he had cited, in his Elements of Astronomy, the following line:

"Cæli enarrant gloriam Dei."

Notwithstanding this was urged with great warmth, yet, the committee having heard proofs on the other side, we are told, "that Jerome Lalande is irrevocably maintained on the roll;" and the following report published relative to others:

1. "Voltaire, Rousseau, and Raynal, are placed in a state of *surveillance*."

2. "Bossuet, Fenelon, and Pascal, are erased definitively, and restored to the possession of that glory, of which it had been vainly attempted to despoil them."

3. "Mercier is *provisionally* excluded from the list, with an invitation not to speak against Newton, or the fine arts, in order that doubts may no longer be started either against his reason or his faith."

4. "A report shall be immediately delivered in, relative to Aspasia, the Emperor of China, the Publicist, Albert the Great, and also the Great Mogul, all of whom have been inscribed in the Dictionary of Atheists."

5. "The greater part of the protests that arrive daily, appear to be well founded, and it is believed, that no more than five or six Atheists will remain on the list, out of which there are at least three or four, who have not acted honestly, and with good faith, and who will most assuredly become *men of God*, the moment they perceive themselves deprived of the esteem of the public and their friends."

The Dictionary in question is too absurd to merit a serious refutation, and it would



would be difficult to choose a happier mode than the present to attack a production, the reputation and effects of which are far more likely to be defeated by ridicule, than prosecution and imprisonment on the part of the secular power, or penal fire, on that of the church.

*Les Soires Littéraires, &c.*—The Literary Evenings; or, a Miscellany of new Translations of the choicest Remains of Antiquity, and of such amusing and instructive Writings as may have fallen into Neglect. Paris.

Of this collection, no less than twenty volumes have been already published, and two more are now only wanting to complete the work.

*Cours Complet d'Agriculture, &c.*—A Complete Course of Agriculture, theoretical, practical, and economical; also, of Rural and Veterinary Medicine; or, an Universal Dictionary of Agriculture, by a Society of Agriculture, edited by the Abbé ROZIER.

Ten volumes of this work have now appeared, and the name of Rozier still remains affixed to them, although the last that was published has been superintended by other men of equal eminence and reputation, such as Chaptal, Counsellor of State, and Member of the National Institute, who has given a Dissertation on the Vine; Dussieux, of the Society of Agriculture of Paris, who has written a paper on Wine; Parmentier, who has given one on Vinegar; Labergerie, on such Animals as feed on Grass, &c.

*Notice Historique sur le Sauvage de l'Aveyron, &c.*—An Historical Notice relative to the Savage of the Aveyron, and some other Individuals found at different Epochs in the Forest, by P. J. BONNATERRE, Professor of Natural History in the Central School of the Department of the Aveyron.

This pamphlet, which we mentioned slightly on a former occasion, contains a variety of details relative to a child found in the woods, and possessing all the characteristics of a savage animal, feeding on acorns, roots, &c. and being incapable of articulating a single sound. Although taken several times from the forest, and brought into society, this child always found means to escape, constantly preferring a vagrant and erratic life.

In respect to its faculties, it appears that the smell occupies the first rank, the taste the second, and that the sight, the hearing, and the touch, are far from being perfect. He is not indeed wholly deaf, but he can only hear a very shrill voice;

the sole pleasure which he enjoys is repose; the sole desire which he evinces is that of independence.

"Like all savages," says the author, "that of the Aveyron hath lived for several years in the forest, at a distance from mankind. This fact is demonstrated by the testimony of people worthy of credit, by the scars with which his body is covered, by the custom of smelling all his aliments, by his walking often on all fours, by his exhibiting a repugnance to bread and flesh, by his sitting always in the same posture as a monkey, by his running always in a kind of trot or full gallop, by his hiding his superfluous victuals in the earth, by his going nearly naked, &c."

This unhappy child has been brought to Paris, and placed under the care of the Abbé Sicard, the successor of the celebrated Abbé de l'Épée.

*Mappemonde Philosophique et Politique, &c.*—A Philosophical and Political Map of the World, in which are traced the Voyages of Cook and la Pérouse, by L. BRION, Engineer and Geographer.

Some ideas, equally new and interesting, are developed in this chart, which distinguishes, by means of six different colours, the various governments that regulate the lot of humanity on the surface of the earth.

1. The republican government, whether democratic or aristocratic.

2. The monarchico-republican.

3. The monarchical.

4. The despotic.

5. The demi-savage.

And 6. and lastly, the savage.

The two last, illuminated, the one with yellow, and the other with green, occupy two-thirds of the world. The next in magnitude is that of despotism, tinted in poppy. The other governments are scarcely visible in this extensive picture. The first, or democratic, species of government, is painted red, and confined to the States of America, France, and the new republics, the allies of the last of these powers.

*Geographie Ancienne et Moderne, &c.*—The Geography, Ancient and Modern, Historical, Civil, and Political, of the four Quarters of the World, &c. by the Abbé GRENET, Professor in the University of Paris, 2 vols. 12mo. Paris.

One of the most desirable books for youth would be a good elementary treatise of geography for the use of schools, and private families, which, on the one hand, should not be so voluminous as to frighten children, while, on the other, it ought to be

be destitute of that dryness with which works of this nature are but too often and too justly reproached. The publication by La Croix has hitherto been considered as the best in the French language; but something is still wanting; and the one now before us, notwithstanding its pompous title, is not capable of supplying the deficiency.

*Principes Elementaires de Musique, &c.*—Elementary Principles of Music, by the Members of the Conservatory, for the Use of this Establishment, by the Citizens AGUS, CATAL, CHERUBINI, GOSSET, MEHUL, LANGLE, LE SUEUR, and RIGEL. Part I.

Italy, the cradle of modern music, never acquired eminence in that art by means of national conservatories; her celebrity has been attributed, either to the excellence of her climate, or the peculiar organization of her inhabitants. France, on the other hand, has been lately converted into a *hot-bed of melody*, and we shall soon see, whether it be possible to *force* nature. The names affixed to this publication give it a title to respect.

*Sur le Respect dû aux Tombeaux, et l'Indecence des Inhumations actuelles, &c.*—On the Respect due to the Tombs of the Dead, and the Indecency of the present Mode of Burial, by the Citizen GUILLEON-PASTEL, 8vo. Paris.

Pastel, the author of this pamphlet, after severely condemning the present disregard of all funeral ceremonies, insists,

1. That it is the duty of the living to honour the dead.

2. That all nations, whether savage or civilised, have paid respect to departed virtue.

And 3. That this respect is inspired by nature, and is consequently the just tribute of sensibility and compassion.

Many passages of this work are truly eloquent, and we cannot refrain from transcribing the following one:

"The tyrant\*, who but a few years ago reigned over France—the tyrant, whose throne was a scaffold, and whose sceptre was the hatchet of the executioner—even this monster spoke of the immortality of the soul! He also had commanded a festival in honour of our ancestors, in the same manner as the first senators of Rome enjoined the apotheosis of Romulus, whom they had massacred. In addition to this, he decreed the immortality of the soul, with the same view as his accomplices talked of virtue—it was doubtless with

the secret hope that it would be debased in their mouths!

*Choix des Meilleurs Morceaux, &c.*—A Selection of the best Pieces of Russian literature, from the earliest Date to the reign of Catherine II. translated into French, by M. L. PAPPADO PAULO, and the Cit. GALLET, 1 vol. 8vo.

The Editors, with great propriety, remind the reader, that while perusing this collection, he ought never to forget, that but a century since, Russia did not possess any species of literature, and that so late as 1735, there was not so much as a Russian Dictionary in existence. We are presented, on the present occasion, with an Ode by Frédiakowki, on the Surrender of Dantzic, in 1734; Six Odes of Lomonosow, on Births, remarkable Events, &c. during the years 1752, 1754, 1759, 1761, 1762, and 1764. We also find two *Cantos* of a Poem, intitled "Peter the Great," by Alexander Soumarocow, preceded by five chapters relative to the Revolt of the Strelitzes, in 1682; a Letter from Voltaire to Soumarocow, "*Dimitri le Pseudonyme*," a Tragedy, and the "*Usurer*," a Comedy, also by Soumarocow.

Some of the odes abound with genius, but they are debased by a servile adulation, and the poem is destitute of a proper plan. In the "*Falsé Demetrius*," there is a convincing proof, that the author considered the nation as emancipating itself from barbarism, for he speaks of philosophy and the rights of the people.

In the "*Usurer*," it is observed, "that every animal experiences the passion of love, and joins with a mate, but man alone dreams of hoarding wealth." Voltaire, according to the epistle which we have just alluded to, after flattering both Soumarocow and Catherine, concludes thus—"At Rome we hear of nothing but processions, and in Greece, of nothing but the *bastinado*. It is absolutely necessary, then, to have sovereigns who love the arts, who are acquainted with, and who encourage them."

It is thus that Voltaire, while treating of Racine, and of love, writes to the Russian Poet:—"Corneille n'avait fait bien parler cette passion que dans *le Cid*, et *le Cid n'est pas de lui!*"

*Port Feuille Politique, &c.*—The Portfolio of an Ex-Clerk, in the department of General Police; or, an Essay on Public Instruction, by LE BRUN, of Grenoble, 1 vol. 8vo.

This is one of the most extraordinary pamphlets ever submitted to our consideration. Le Brun proposes, that the  
500,000

\* Robespierre.



500,000 francs presented by the state to the Opera-house, should be employed to better advantage, in establishing *spectacles gratis*, in all the cities and towns of the republic. He advises the publication of a "Journal of Morals;" thinks that *bigamy* is necessary, and that out of a thousand men, there are not four of them who have not two wives a piece. He also deems it proper to permit prostitutes for the use of foreigners, but proposes that they shall be secluded in separate quarters of the metropolis, under the direction of matrons, taxed like hackney-coaches. In addition to this, he proposes to establish an insurance-office against theft and robbery, and to abolish gaming-tables!

*Coup-d'œil politique sur le Continent, &c.*—A Political Survey of the Continent. SALADIN, of Geneva, the author of this pamphlet, has distributed his materials into four chapters, which treat in succession.

1. Of the internal politics of Denmark and Prussia.

\*2. Of Sir Francis D'Invernois and his errors.

3. Of the various public acts emanated from the Cabinet of Prussia, concerning the war with France:

And 4. A comparison between the Russian troops in the present, and the Hessians during the American, war.

The Author frankly confesses, that he has altered his opinion relative to the French Revolution, for which he is now an advocate.

*Code Constitutionnel de la République Française, &c.*—Constitutional Code of the French Republic, an useful Manual for French Citizens, and indispensably necessary for foreigners travelling through, or sojourning in France.

This publication contains an account of the money, weights, and measures, of the Republic; the Constitution of the year viii.; the division of France into Prefectures, Sub-prefectures, &c. &c.

*L'Année Théâtrale, &c.*—The Theatrical Calendar, 18mo.

The theatres and places of public entertainment are so numerous in France, and a Parisian derives so much amusement from frequenting them, that a particular description becomes absolutely necessary. It is impossible to enter into the various details contained in a pamphlet of this description, but it would be unpardonable to omit, that the Authors have given a decided preference to the National

Theatre over that foreign excrescence, which has obtruded and fixed itself in France as well as in England, and in both affects a pre-eminence.

"We shall mention the Opera first," say they, "when it becomes the custom to mention Quinault and Gentil Bernard before Corneille and Racine; Guillard before Ducis; Morel before Collin d'Harleville; Lays before Preville; and Vestris before Molé." The following is an exact description of Talma:—

"He is not tall, but he is well made, and his head is peculiarly interesting. He possesses a certain bold and distinct character: his look is expressive; his physiognomy is pliant; his features are sombre and reflecting. Does he menace, his eye is terrible—Does he entertain hopes of vengeance, his malignant grin is truly frightful. Struck with the love of the arts, and perpetually studying his lessons in the school of antiquity, and his models in the master-pieces of statuaries, he has produced the same revolution in the theatre which Vien began in our school of painting, and which David and his scholars have terminated so gloriously.

It is necessary, however, in order to complete the portrait of this actor, to add, that whether from want of taste, or physical means, in regard to the execution, he prefers the modern pieces to our *chefs-d'œuvres*, and the tragedies of Chenier to those of Racine."

*Vocabulaire des Termes de Marine, &c.*—A Vocabulary of the Terms made use of in the Navy, in English and French, to which is added, a List of the Terms used in the Merchant's-service, &c. by the Citizen L'ESCALIER, 1 vol. 8vo.

L'escalier informs us, that he has been employed during a term of twenty-five years, in rendering this work perfect.

*Introduction à la Philosophie de Platon, &c.*—An Introduction to the Philosophy of Plato, translated from the Greek Text of Alcenius, by J. J. COMBES DOUNOUS, 8vo.

In addition to that of the original text, Dounous has given a translation of a commentary of one of Plato's disciples, on the following question:—"What is God, according to Plato?"

*Caricatures Politiques.*—Political Caricatures, by BEAUFORT.

This is a little volume, containing descriptions as well as caricatures of the five following political characters:—1. "L'Independant."

2. "L'Exclusif."

3. "La

3. "La Lâcheté."

4. "L'Enrichi."

5. "Le Systématique."

*Le Theisme et L'Atheisme comparés, &c.*  
—Theism and Atheism Compared, by BAYLE, and extracted from his work, entitled—"Thoughts communicated to a Doctor of the Sorbonne, in consequence of the Comet which appeared in the Month of December, 1680. Paris, 1800.

It is the intention of the Editor, as it was originally that of Bayle, to inspire a salutary abhorrence to persecution on the score of religious opinions, and to prove, that the sole distinction in society to be, not respecting this or that *dogma* of faith, but between good and bad citizens.

*Connoissance des Temps, &c.*—An Almanack for the eleventh year of the Republic. Paris, 8vo.

This little work contains the three following Calendars, viz. the Julian, Gregorian, and Republican; to which is added, the Eclipse that will take place on the 17th of August, 1803, a Catalogue of 887 Southern Stars, by C. Vidal, another of 1500 new ones, by Michel Le François Lalande, which makes the number of edited ones to amount to 10,500, the History of Astronomy for the 7th year, (1799) Notices of New Books on this science, &c.

*Melchior Ardent; ou, les Aventures, &c.*  
—Melchior Ardent; or, The Pleasant Adventures of a Beau, by M. S——.

Melchior Ardent, the hero of this romance, is one of those young men, with which Paris, and all the great cities of Europe, abound—in short, a fop, as described by the Viscomte de Segur:—

"Si sa cravatte eût moins lié

"Son cou, son menton, sa figure,

"Peut-être il verroit que son pié

"N'est pas dans sa chassure."

*L'Art de Parler et d'Ecrire Correctement la Langue Française, &c.*—The Art of Speaking and Writing French with Correctness; or, a Philosophical and Literary Grammar of the French Language, for the Use of such Foreigners as are desirous of becoming acquainted with its Genius and Beauties.—Dedicated, by Permission, to her Majesty, the Queen of Great Britain, by the Abbé de LEVIZAC, 2d edition. London, Dulau and Co. School-square.

The theory of this Grammar is in general formed according to that of the Port Royal, as commented upon by Dumont and Fromant, Canons of Vernon.

*Bibliothèque Portative des Ecrivains*

*Françoise, &c.*—A Portable Library of French Writers; or, a Collection of their principal Beauties, extracted from their Works, by M. MOYSANT, Emeritus Professor of Rhetoric, &c. &c.

The French critics have been long accustomed to remark, that the present is the age of Dictionaries, Abridgments, Extracts, and Compilations, of all kinds. They assert, that, possessing no genius of their own, our literary gardeners have set themselves to work in order to cut and prune, and deform, those fine trees planted by our forefathers, and which still shelter their children under their shade.

It ought to be allowed on the other side, however, that works of the kind censured above, are calculated to convey and diffuse instruction; indeed, it can scarcely be doubted, that they have contributed greatly to the spread of that knowledge that distinguishes the present age.

The three volumes now before us, profess to be the depositories of two centuries of genius, and in this point of view they can scarcely be deemed satisfactory; on the other hand, however, it might be granted, that they are not ill calculated to infuse a general notion of French literature.

*Observations sur la Secheresse de cet été, &c.*—Observations on the Dryness of the last Summer, together with the Causes, and the Means of preventing the Progress of such a Disaster, by the Citizen CADET DEVAUX, a Member of the Societies of the Department of the Seine, the Seine and Oise, &c. &c.

It is stated by the author, that amidst the political revolutions which have distinguished the end of the eighteenth, and the beginning of the nineteenth, century, a physical revolution has also taken place, and produced a variety of extraordinary phenomena. Citizen Devaux attributes this to the increased consumption of wood in Europe, the devastation of so many forests, the neglect of planting, &c. and it is to these causes, he thinks, we are indebted for the *droughts* that have taken place.

"Trees," adds he, "by attracting the humidity of the atmosphere, give birth to rivulets, to streams, and to rivers, and the want of these, of course, produce a deficiency of moisture:" he therefore recommends extensive plantations, and forewarns the inhabitants not to grub up whole forests, and thus change the nature of the soil and the climate of Europe.

*Ouvres*



*Œuvres de Piranesi, &c.*—The works of **PIRANESI**, relative to Greek and Roman Antiquities.

Four Numbers only of this splendid work have as yet appeared. These consist of statues, vases, candelabras, &c.

*Pouvoir Législatif sous Charlemagne, &c.*—The Legislative Power under Charlemagne, by **M. BONNAIRE DE PRONVILLE**, 2 vols. 8vo.

A great number of publications have lately appeared, relative to the manner in which the legislative power was exercised under Charlemagne. Almost every author has embraced and exhibited a different system, but they have nearly all united in one common opinion, according to which it would appear, that this Prince participated his power with an assembly. They in general disagree, however, relative to the next question, which is, "what did this assembly consist of?" According to the present author, it was composed solely of the grandees of the empire, but this assertion reduces him to considerable difficulties in explaining the words, "*ut populus interrogetur*," the introduction to the edict of 864, &c. &c.

This work displays great erudition, and however the present state of France may be changed from what it was, yet it cannot be indifferent to the public to learn how the most powerful nation in Europe was governed during fourteen centuries.

*Les Veillées du Tasse, manuscrit inédit, mis au jour par Campagnoni, &c.*—The Nights of Tasso, an Inedited Manuscript, discovered by **CAMPAGNONI**, and translated from the Italian, by **J. F. MIMAUT**, 1 vol. 8vo. Paris.

As there are some doubts concerning the authenticity of this manuscript, we deem it necessary to translate the preface.

"The celebrity attained by the author of '*Jerusalem Delivered*,' renders it probable, that a manuscript work of this Poet will be received with all that eagerness which the name of Tasso is likely to ensure. The manuscript now offered to the public was discovered at Ferrara, in 1794, amidst the ruins of an ancient edifice. Its authenticity being contested, it has been compared by **Dr. Agnelli**, with the other manuscripts of Tasso, which are deposited in the library of *Barotti*. It was with great difficulty that it could be decyphered, in order to discover the contents; the writing was originally bad, and the characters were nearly effaced by time, which, in some places, had only suffered a few faint traces to remain, so as to be

legible. Without the assistance of **Dr. Agnelli**, who is well versed in ancient writings, and was prevailed upon to undertake the superintendence of this, in consequence of the friendship with which he honours me, I should never have been enabled to have the manuscripts read, translated, and printed.

"There is some reason to suppose, that this work, which every where displays a fiery and unprosperous passion, was composed at that period when the Duke of Ferrara had condemned Tasso to an indefinite imprisonment, after having been betrayed by a friend, to whom he had confided his passion for the Princess Eleonora, the sister of that Potentate.

"In other Italian libraries, but principally in that of Modena, may be found a number of manuscripts of the same Poet; these have been already noticed by the *Abbé Serassi*, in his *Life of Tasso*, but he has not made mention of this, the translation of which is now presented to the public."

"**CAMPAGNONI.**"

*Voyage en Suisse et en Italie, &c.*—A Journey through Switzerland and Italy, with the Army of Reserve, by **V. DELL**, author of the "*English Cosmopolite*," who was employed along with the Staff of the above army.

It would seem, from the title, that this was a journal drawn up by some military man, respecting the celebrated campaign in Italy, commenced and ended by the Battle of Marengo. It may be necessary, however, to warn the reader, that it is a kind of *Sentimental Journey*, somewhat in the manner of our *Sterne*, of facetious memory.

*Idées sur les Relations Politiques, &c.*—Ideas concerning the Political and Commercial Relations of the Ancient Inhabitants of Africa, translated from the German of **A. H. HEEREN**, 2 vols. 8vo. with a Map.

The author has confined his inquiries to the epoch immediately preceding the reign of Alexander, because the conquests of that Monarch, and those of the Romans, which occurred soon after, effected great revolutions in the commerce and government of the African States. These two volumes, which are soon to be followed with several others, and will, when completed, form a highly interesting work, treat—

1. Of the territories possessed by the Carthaginians in Africa.
2. Of the external possessions of that nation.
3. Of their navigation and commerce.
4. Of

4. Of the commerce of Carthage, by land.
5. Of her armies.
6. Of the constitution of Carthage.
7. Of the struggle between Carthage and Rome.

The second volume commences with 1. an account of Ethiopia, and exhibits a geographical description of the nations who inhabit that country.

2. We are presented with an account of Merœ, and its ancient commercial relations with Egypt, anterior to the time of Psammeticus.

3. The author treats of the form and constitution of the first Egyptian States.

4. On the religion and sciences of Egypt considered in a political point of view.

5. Remarks on her early commerce.

The Appendix contains, 1. A treaty of commerce between Rome and Carthage, 509 years anterior to Jesus Christ.

2. Another treaty of commerce concluded 384 years before Jesus Christ.

3. A treaty between Hannibal and Philip of Macedonia, concluded in the 4th year of the second Punick war, 215 years before Jesus Christ.

4. The relation of Hanno, a Carthaginian Admiral, relative to the Libyan countries, situated beyond the columns of Hercules.

5. The Dynasties of Manethon; and,

6. Egypt, according to Psammeticus.

*Reflexions sur l'Etude de la Legislation, &c.*—Reflections relative to the Study of Legislation, and the best Means of Teaching that Science, by M. PASCAL BUHAN. Paris, 8vo.

The author very properly remarks, that it is not sufficient for the professors of legislation, to teach useful truths, but that they ought also to adopt appropriate methods for conveying their instructions.

After a definition of terms, Buhan first considers man as an individual; he then treats of the connection between him and his fellow men. After this he touches on political economy, agriculture, commerce, and finance, and concludes with a variety of observations on the intercourse of independent nations.

*Etat Militaire de la Republique, &c.*—An Account of the Forces of the French Republic, for the Year viii. by several Officers, compiled with the Approbation of the Minister at War, 1 vol. 12mo.

It was customary, in the time of the Monarchy, to print an annual summary of the military force; this was discontinued during the period that succeed-

ed, but is again revived under a new title. The present publication, like the former, presents a brief statement of the French army, with this difference, that the organization is entirely different. If we are to give credit to it, the forces of the Republic consist of 110 demi-brigades of the line, of three battalions, each, of which, when complete, amounts to 3200 men; of eight regiments of foot artillery, each regiment consisting of 20 companies; of 8 regiments of horse artillery, each consisting of 446 men; of 26 regiments of cavalry, and 20 regiments of dragoons, each regiment amounting to 800 men; of 25 regiments of chasseurs, of 800 each, and 20 regiments of hussars, of 800 each, also. In the above detail is not included the engineers, the miners, sappers, pontoneers, workmen, and staff, but, exclusive of these, it forms a military establishment of 413,728 men.

A first attempt to give an authentic account of such a gigantic mass of soldiery, must of course be subject to many errors and omissions, in consequence of the continual mutations and changes in the armies, but the editors are sensible of this, and intend to give a more complete statement in the publication of the next volume.

*Œuvres du Citoyen Goudin, &c.*—The Works of Citizen GOUDIN; containing a Treatise on the Properties common to all Curves; a Memoir on the Eclipses of the Sun, &c. 1 vol. 4to.

Goudin, the author of this work, is already well known to geometers, by several performances, and more especially by his "*Traité des Courbes Algebriques*," which is one of the best that has ever been published on this subject.

*Campagne de Bonaparte, &c.*—The Campaign of Bonaparte, in Italy, during the eighth year of the Republic, drawn up from the Memoirs of an Officer belonging to the Staff of the Army of Reserve, by Cit. FONDRAIS, 8vo.

This narrative contains the history of the formation of the Army of Reserve, at Dijon, an account of its march along the Great St. Bernard, and all the details relative to the expedition. In addition to this, we are presented with a recital of the different battles, an account of the reorganization of the Cisalpine Republic, the return of the hero, Bonaparte, to Paris, and an historical notice relative to General Desaix.

*De l'Etat de la France, à la fin de l'An VIII.*—Of the State of France, at the end of the eighth Year of the Republic.

This



This is an *Eloge* on France and its Government. The moderation of the Consular Chief is dwelt upon with rapture, and it is pretended that it hath become the real interest of Europe, to wish for the continental aggrandizement of France. On the other hand, the ambition of England is pointed out as highly disastrous to mankind, and we are told of the gigantic attempt, on the part of the latter power, "to monopolize that universe which she affects to protect and defend." The author has introduced a parallel between Cæsar and the first Consul, in which he points out the different means that have conducted both of them to glory.

## EDUCATION.

*Lettres sur l'Education Religieuse de l'Enfance, précédées et suivies de Détails Historiques, &c.*—Letters on the Religious Education of Children, preceded and followed by Historical Details, dedicated to the King of Prussia, by J. A. DELUC, Reader to her Majesty the Queen of Great Britain, a Member of the Royal Societies of London and Dublin, and Professor of Philosophy at Göttingen, 1 vol. 8vo.

M. Deluc, the author of this publication, is well-known in the literary world, by his *Lettres Physiques et Morales sur l'Histoire de l'Terre, et l'Homme*. To this work he has added, preliminary discourses on a variety of subjects; in one of which he attempts to prove "that man is naturally good, and that he would never become evil, were he not either to transgress or condemn the positive laws of a Revelation which God has given him faculties sufficient to discover."

In his present performance, "*Lettres sur l'Education Religieuse*," M. Deluc has undertaken to develop this principle, and opposes it to the *sophisms* of those whom he terms *Cynical Atheists*, as well as those who preach up a religion entirely *human* in its nature. He accordingly combats the positions of the German *Philanthrophins*, with Basedow at their head; the opinions of J. J. Rousseau, who thought it improper to mention the name of God to children; and the sarcasms and *quodlibets* of Voltaire, "who only admits a natural religion, merely to induce his scholars not to profess any one."

Deluc has the presumption, as well as the impolicy, to treat all who differ from him as either ignorant or malicious men, and refers them to his own "Theory of the Globe" for the most complete refutation of all their systems!

MONTHLY MAG. No. 75.

*La Science des Negocians et Teneurs des Livres, &c.*—The Science of Book-keeping, by the late DELAPORTE: a Work useful to all Persons engaged in Business, more especially to those young Men, who wish to learn the Art of Book-keeping by Double-entry, &c. dedicated to the Citizens, Judges of the Tribunal of Commerce of Bourdeaux, by BOUCHER.

In 1495, Friar Luc, an Italian, published a Treatise on the Keeping of Books, by means of *Double-entry*. Roger and Koenink, two Dutchmen, printed another in 1611. About 1712, Laporte thought fit to present the world with "*La Science des Negocians et Teneurs des Livres*;" Bareme printed his *Rules and Practice*, in 1719; Echin, of Bourdeaux; Larue, of Bayonne; Giraudeau, of Geneva; Inhoff, of Vevey; Gaignant de Laulnais, of Nantz; and Gentil, of Paris, successively wrote books on the same subject.

Colbert, the great Minister of France, wished to apply this new mode to the finances of the State, but he failed in his project, from a deficiency of men calculated to give it effect; and in order to render this species of knowledge more general, Citizen Boucher, who is himself an experienced accomptant, has now published a new and correct edition of the celebrated work written by Laporte, towards the beginning of the present century. He has also added a Dictionary, in which he attempts to explain every thing relative to commerce and the banking-business.

*Curs de Mythologie, &c.*—A Course of Mythology, accompanied with Select Pieces of Poetry, analogous to each Article, a Work calculated for the Education of Youth, 1 vol. 582 p. 12mo.

The author, who has already made use of this mode, in the education of children, and who tells us that he now publishes it at the request of several fathers of families, has had recourse to Corneille, Racine, Boileau, Crebillon, and Voltaire, for appropriate passages. It ought to be remarked, however, that although all books destined for children ought to be written with the utmost purity of style and diction, the present is deficient in those essential requisites.

*Dictionnaire Universel de la Langue Française, &c.*—An Universal Dictionary of the French Language; or, a Manual of Orthography, &c. 1 vol. 580 pages. Paris.

The editors of this work, have been indefatigable in comparing all the best

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French

French Dictionaries published, either anterior or subsequent to the Revolution, whence they have compiled the present.

NOVELS AND ROMANCES.

*Les Effets du Repentir, &c.*—The Effects of Repentance; or, the Memoirs of Count D\*\*\*, 1 vol. 12mo.

This Romance is written after the manner of the Abbé Prevost. The style is agreeable, the situations are interesting, the reflections are often just, and the events not unnatural: in short, it will afford some amusement to those whose heads are not filled with spectres, haunted towers, poniards, and all the *antico-moderno* machinery of romance.

*Voyages a Giphantie, &c.*—Travels to Giphantia, by M\*\*\*, 2 vol. 18mo.

This is the production of a *great traveller*, who lost all his manuscripts but the present. He tells us that he has visited all the nations of the earth, and traversed the ruins of the ancient world. We are presented with a long account of Babylon, but it is evidently written by a man who never beheld the banks of the Euphrates.

*Stella, Histoire Angloise, &c.*—Stella, an English Story, by AGLAE D\*\*\* F\*\*\*, 4 vols. 12mo.

Compositions of this species, are far more difficult in point of execution than is generally imagined; and it must surely excite no small degree of surprize, when it is mentioned, that the French language possesses more good tragedies, than good romances. The present novel is formed after the model of the English school, but the copy falls far short of the original.

*Adèle et d'Abigny, &c.*—Adelaide and d'Abigny, by PIGAULT LE BRUN, 1 vol. 12mo.

Citizen Pigault is author of no fewer than 16 volumes of romances, the principal of which is called "*les Barons de Felsheim*" The facility of this author is truly astonishing, for he hath undertaken to produce a new novel every month, and twelve within the year! The conduct of the heroine Adela is not very exemplary, and the present bears too close a resemblance to a very immoral romance, from the same pen, entitled, *l'Enfant du Carnaval*.

*Le Cimetière de la Madeleine, &c.*—The Church-yard of the Magdalen, by J. J. REGNAULT-WARIN, author of *Romeo and Juliet, &c. &c.* 2 vols. 12mo. with Engravings and Music.

This work was intended to avenge the

memory of Louis XVI. and his family, and it was of course prohibited by the French Government, and both the author and editor imprisoned. These circumstances were not a little calculated to excite the public curiosity; it, however, received but little collateral assistance from the intrinsic merits of the publication. Mons. Warin is the author of several other novels, one of which is founded on a story, already consecrated by the pen of our immortal Shakespeare. On the present occasion, the motto is also borrowed from the English, it being a prose translation from Young's *Night Thoughts*.

"Ainsi pour consterner la foule vulgaire,  
la faux de la mort immole de grandes vic-  
times, et renverse les têtes illustres."

POETRY.

*Guerre de Troie, &c.*—The War of Troy, from the Death of Hector to the Ruin of that City, a Poem, in fourteen Cantos, by QUINTUS, of Smyrna, being a Continuation of the Iliad; translated, for the first Time, from the Greek into the French, by R. Tourlet, Royal Physician, and Member of the Academic Society of Sciences, sitting at the Louvre, 2 vols. 8vo. with an engraving.

The French have excelled all the other European nations, in respect to translations from the Greek and Latin, and the present will not detract from the fame so justly acquired by their Men of Letters. Here follows a short analysis of the work:

In the first Canto, the Poet, after opening a summary of the events that succeeded the death and funeral of Hector, mentions the arrival of the Amazon Penthesilea, in Troy; details her exploits; her combat with Achilles; her fall, and the regret of the hero on this event, who puts Thersites to death soon after.

Canto II. Memnon, son of Aurora, having arrived from Ethiopia, new combats ensue. After killing Antilochus, son of Nestor, he himself falls beneath the sword of Achilles, and all the Ethiopians, his followers, are transformed into birds.

Canto III. The combat between Apollo and Achilles; the death of the latter; the bloody combats that ensue between the rival nations, about the corpse of the deceased hero.

Canto IV. The Trojans celebrate the funeral of Glaucus.

Canto V. Ulysses receives the arms of Achilles,



Achilles, as the greatest of the Greeks; on this, Ajax, overcome with rage and vexation, puts himself to death. The Poet describes the funeral of the hero.

Canto VI. Calchas proposes that Neoptolemus, the son of Achilles, should be invited to join the Greeks, and Ulysses and Diomedes set off, in order to conduct him to the camp. In the mean time the Trojans, being encouraged by the presence of Eurypilus, grandson of Hercules, attack the besiegers, and kill several of their chiefs.

Canto VII. The Trojans continue to press the Greeks, and drive them behind their entrenchments, but on the arrival of Achilles, fortune becomes less favourable to the besieged.

Canto VIII. Combat between Eurypilus and Neoptolemus, in which the latter falls.

Canto IX. New battles; victory declaring against the Greeks, an embassy, consisting of Diomedes and Ulysses, by the advice of Calchas, is dispatched to Philoctetes, who had been left in the Isle of Lemnos; these two warriors at length succeed in calming the resentment of the hero, who possesses the arrows of Hercules, and he is brought to the camp, where he is cured of his wounds by Polidarus.

Canto X. Combat between Philoctetes and Paris, in which the latter, being wounded, quits the field of battle.

Canto XI. A new assault on the part of the besiegers;—this is the most uninteresting portion of the whole poem.

Canto XII. Calchas advises the Greeks no longer to think of taking Troy by force, but to recur to stratagem. On this, Ulysses conceives the expedient of a wooden horse.

Canto XIII. The city being taken, is sacked and burnt; the description of the accompanying horrors occupies the whole of this Canto.

In the XIVth and last Canto, the vanquishers divide among them the spoils of the captives; the departure of the fleet; an account of the storm that ensues; the dispersion and ruin of the ships, and the death of a multitude of the Greeks, in consequence of the intervention of the Deities favourable to the Trojans.

*Louise, Poeme Champetre, en trois Idylles.*—*Louisa*, a rural Poem, in three Idylls, translated from the German of M. Voss, 1 vol. 18mo.

The French formerly despised German literature, but by the translation of this and a variety of other pieces into their

own language, it appears that they are beginning to cultivate a taste for the productions of their neighbours.

*Contes et Opuscules en Vers, &c.*—Tales and Trifles in Verse, &c. to which are added, some Fugitive Poetry, by Andrieu, a Member of the National Institute.

The author of this little volume had already obtained great reputation by the work entitled, *les Etourdis*; and this will not be in the least diminished by the following pieces contained in the present collection, viz. “*Les François aux Bords du Scioto*,”—“*Epitre au Pape*,”—“*L’Hopital des Fous*,”—“*Le Doyen de Bajadox*,” and “*Le Dialogue sur les Mots Monsieur et Citoyen*.”

*Hermann et Dorothee, &c.*—Herman and Dorothea, a Poem, in nine Cantos, translated from the German of Göthe, by BITAUBE, a Member of the National Institute of France, and of the Royal Academy of Sciences and Belles Lettres of Prussia, 1 vol. 12mo. Paris and Strasbourg.

The French for a long time affected to despise German literature, but they were at length taught by the Idylls of Gesner, the Romance of Werter, the Death of Abel, &c. that they had undervalued the genius and the talents of their neighbours. These considerations have reduced Bitaubé to give a French Version of Hermann and Dorothea, which is said to be the master-piece of Göthe, and he must be allowed to have executed his intentions with equal ability and success. An English translation, by Mr. Holcroft, has just appeared in this country.

*Les Helvétiques, en huit Chants, &c.*—The Helvetians, in eight Cantos, with Historical Notes, by C. F. P. MASSON, 1 vol. 12mo.

—The subject of this Poem is the bloody war which *Charles le Temeraire*, Duke of Burgundy, carried on against the Swiss, with an intention to subdue them:—a war, in the course of which, he fought three pitched battles, in the last of which he lost his life under the walls of Nancy, in 1478. This memorable contest has been treated of in Latin, by *Pierre de Blarus*, under the title of the *Nanceide*; and merited a far better Muse.

The National Institute listened with great attention to several passages of this work, which were read before them, and received with the most flattering marks of respect. The author, who is imbued with the spirit of the times, while celebrating the independence of one people, has endeavoured to consecrate such max-

maxims, as he deemed useful for all nations.

*Le Défenseur de la Philosophie, &c.*—  
The Defender of Philosophy, a Satire,  
in 8vo.

The author of this Satire possesses some talents, but he gives way, at times, to the spirit of party. The Republicans, Mercier and Retif, experience a large portion of his praise, while Laharpe and Delille, two Royalists, are depreciated far below their just merits. But he not only attacks the living, but also some of the most illustrious of the dead, whom he assuredly ought to have respected:

“Jeune homme, respectez leur gloire séculaire.”

Gilbert, a French Poet of no little celebrity, is treated as follows:

“J’ai démasqué ce Gilbert, votre Maître,  
Ce Gilbert, qui vécut, mystique fanfaron,  
Du pain de l’Archeveque et du vin de Fréron,  
Ce Gilbert, quoiqu’Athée, Apôtre de l’Eglise,  
Ce Gilbert, que l’on prône autant qu’on le méprise.”

The following line expresses a good idea, in a neat and pleasant manner:

“A l’age qui précède on immole notre age.”

We shall conclude with the following quotation:

“Quand Demoustier naquit, les Muses et  
l’Amour  
Sur sa bouche enfantine exprimerent des roses;  
Son style n’est que miel, n’est que fleurs demi-  
clofes,  
Comme son doux encens chatouille l’odorat!  
Il égale Voltaire, il surpasse Dorat \*\*\*\*”

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## RETROSPECT OF SPANISH LITERATURE, during the Year 1800, and continued to MAY, 1801.

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IN the preceding year we submitted to our readers a Retrospect of Spanish Literature, distinguished under the different departments of Arts and Sciences. At the commencement of the present we were reluctantly constrained to disappoint the public in the continuation of that subject; but it is with pleasure we announce on this occasion that the obstructions have been overcome, and that we have been enabled not only to supply the acknowledged deficiency, but to descend in our history of the literature of that country to the latest accounts that in the regular course of conveyance were capable of being received.

It has been admitted by the most profound observers of intellect that the period of tranquillity is the least favourable to its energies, and that its most sublime efforts have risen to day and glory, in times of public danger. While we lament the devastation of the human species in the violence of war, we may be allowed to console ourselves, if the pure lambent flame of science rise from the ashes of martial ruin; we may be permitted to indulge a momentary smile if the general collision of destructive activity enkindle a few brilliant sparks to pervade the gloom.

We dare not say that the national torpidity in this southern kingdom has been wholly removed—that the fountains of knowledge have poured forth an impetu-

ous torrent—the progress of mind, however, if not rapid, is apparent, and is strikingly indicative of the ameliorated condition of society in that kingdom.

In the beginning of the sixteenth century, on the accession of the Austrian family to the throne of Spain, that nation occupied a distinguished rank in arms and literature; whatever at this time may be her deserts in military fame, the candour of the scientific mind will observe with satisfaction that in the peaceful and ornamental arts of life—in the development of talent, and the ebullition of genius—her recent history has merited the respect of the neighbouring states.

In the British Museum we have seen a curious catalogue of Arabian productions which have survived the tempest of human passions: in the Monkish institutions of Spain many of these have been preserved by the lovers of science, who rescued them from oblivion during a period of general calamity: the spirit of superstition has concealed them from public notice, and we are concerned to say that they are yet involved in the same obscurity: we shall joyfully hail the day when they shall be no longer entombed—when the powerful mandate of truth shall burst the carments artifice has imposed, and the treasures of Eastern learning shall be poured forth to justify the hopes, and gratify the wishes, of the friends of science.

On account of the narrow limits by which



which we are confined; in this general view, it has been impossible for us to comprise all the subjects that have emanated from the Spanish press, within the period of our examination: the theological, polemical, and devotional pieces are extremely numerous; in this class therefore we have been obliged to exclude from our list a variety of valuable publications, but we hope, with this single exception, our Retrospect will exhibit a competent view of the comparative attention paid by the Spanish literati to the several departments of science.

It will be seen that agriculture has engrossed no small degree of public regard—that societies for its promotion have been formed—that the modern improvements introduced into England have travelled to that luxuriant peninsula, and that the principles of chemistry and botany have been resorted to, to increase the fund of practical knowledge. On this head a large field of information is opened by Spanish ingenuity and experience, in the management of sheep, the improvement of wool, and the pasturage adapted to that useful animal, which must be acceptable in every region of the world.

At an early period the Saracenic-students in medicine, residing in Spain, were of the highest celebrity in Europe: on their departure the subject was neglected, notwithstanding its importance in alleviating human infirmity; but it will be seen in this review that it has excited a great degree of recent attention—that the folly and danger of empiricism has been exchanged for method and science; and that the vaccine inoculation (the most valuable discovery of modern times,) has been introduced into that country, to diminish the multifarious sources of human misery.

In the list of theatrical compositions the English reader will be flattered with the introduction given to our favourite dramatic bard; and the lover of German literature will be gratified that the simplicity and sentiment of Kotzebue has for an instant obscured the antics and grimace of the Spanish *Gracioso*.

If we admit that trade is a plant which flourishes most in a situation where it has the greatest room to expand—that all interference with trade, by laws and political regulations, gradually enfeebles and ultimately destroys it; yet there will be occasions where royal patronage may be extended—where royal munificence may be applied, to give activity to new springs of improvement and opu-

lence; and we expect this will be the effect of the liberality of the Spanish monarch in the encouragement he has given to the silk manufacture, under the conduct of the industrious Catalan. The benefits of trade to any particular state have been supposed to depend on the activity of that state, and the general supineness and indolence of others: vanish for ever those views of society which would exhibit happiness in the saturity and triumph of an insulated clan, and in the penury and humiliation of a prostrate world: such principles are equally deceptive and atrocious: nothing so much conduces to the advantages of commerce as general industry, directed to draw forth all the treasures of each individual state, and the confidential and extensive interchange of the abundance with which by nature they are respectively supplied: the Briton will therefore see with delight in this Retrospect, that the commercial spirit is invited and patronized in Spain; and while his philanthropy is pleased with the increase of felicity in a distant country, his darling prejudices in favor of his own will receive a new fund of gratification.

With regret we observe, that in this analysis the original compositions are neither the most interesting or the most numerous. Spain must yet greatly depend on the assistance she receives from the more enlightened parts of Europe; but we notice with satisfaction the symptoms of improvement in the condensation with which she has accepted the proffered aid, and the discernment with which she has selected the most valuable donatives from the abundant stores of foreign erudition. Such are the remarks with which we submit our Retrospect to the public: our principal object has been to give a summary view of literature in Spain to the natives of our own country, yet we hope nothing we have said will give offence to the Spanish patriot; every succeeding year we have seen science advance in that country with a firm and tranquil step, and we expect the most beneficial effects to result from her favourable reception.

AGRICULTURE.

“Junta Publica de la Real Sociedad Economica de Amigos, del Pais de Valencia, un tomo en 4<sup>o</sup>.”—Public Association of the Royal Economic Establishment of Friends, of the District of Valencia, 1 vol. 4to. It is with great pleasure we announce the institution of such societies in Spain; the useful design of a canal from Valencia to the port of Grao is proposed in one of the papers.

“Seminario

"Seminario de Agricultura y Artes, tomo 8°."—Seminary of Agriculture and Arts, 8th volume. Among other articles are included the following: the method of cultivating the cotton tree, the turnip, the management of clover, and of the turnip: it treats of the atmospheric influences in cultivation, of the modes of preventing the destruction so common in Spain from want of humidity, and on the increase of wood: and it adverts to the systems of the most celebrated students in agriculture: this comprehensive work also includes observations on the improvements in farming by the King of Great Britain; it discusses the subject which has been lately so interesting in this country, of the substitutes admissible for aliment in times of the scarcity of the principal *pabulum vite*: in it the waters of Madrid are chymically analyzed; but it would be prolix to give a detail of the numerous useful articles in this publication; we shall therefore only observe further, that it contains a particular account of the Royal Institute lately established here, and that to this work is subjoined a General Index to the preceding volumes.

"Agricultura de Vinas."—The Culture of Vines. This work details the different species, and the land most suited to them; it describes the mode of cultivation, the vermin that injure them, and the vessels best adapted to the preservation of wine.

"Disertacion Sobre la Cria de Pastos y Ganados, Causas de sus Atrasos y Medios para sus Prognosos, por D. ENRIQUE DOYLE."—Dissertation on the Management of Pastures and Cattle, Causes of the Obstruction to Improvement, and Means of advancing the Knowledge of these Subjects, by D. Enrique Doyle. The principal department in the management of cattle in Spain, is that of Sheep: a large portion of this work is devoted to it, but the author has not omitted to introduce the material improvements in England, in natural and artificial grasses.

"Tratado de la Cria de Palomos."—Treatise on the Management of Pigeons. Herein are considered the diseases of this bird, the mode of inviting it to, and detaining it in, the dovehouse, the removal of the old ones, and the expedients necessary in breeding the tame or domestic species.

"La Vendimia, 1 tomo 4to."—The Vintage, 1 vol. 4°. This contains many valuable articles.

"Tratado Practico de Colmenas ó Pastoria de las Abejas."—Practical Treatise on Bee-hives, or the Management of Bees.

"Discurso Economico del Reyno de Aragon, un tomo, en 4to."—Economic History of Arragon, in 1 vol. 4to. We hope this is a prelude to a similar examination of all the luxuriant provinces of Spain; the present work treats of the quantity of grain produced during the last six years in each district, the number of inhabitants, classified according to their ages and distinctions, of the portion of grain necessary for sowing the land and maintaining the people, and of the fit regulation of the commerce of the province in consequence.

#### ANTIQUITIES.

"Munda y Certima: Cindades de la Celtiberia Confundidas, por Algunos Escritores con Munda y Cartima de la Betica, distinguidas Ahora con la Evidencia y Autoridad de Livio y de Monumentos Romanos."—Munda and Certima, Cities of Celtiberia, mistaken by some Writers for Munda and Cartima, now distinguished on the Evidence and Authority of Livy, and of some Roman Monuments. This is the production of P. M. FR. MANUEL RISCO, an Augustin Friar.

"Plan de Antigüedades Españolas reducido a 2 Articulos y 80 Proposiciones, por D. LUIS DE ZUNIGA."—Scheme of Spanish Antiquities, under two General Articles, in Eighty Sections, by D. Luis de Zuniga. This is from the pen of a clergyman, in the diocese of Toledo; his principal object is to prove, that the ancient monies, inscriptions, and medals of Spain, bearing Celtic, Iberian, and Betic characters, are generally written in the Gascon tongue.

"Ritos, Ceremonias, y Costumbres de los Hebreros Confutados, Escritos en Italiano, por un Rabino, y Traducidos por el P. FR. JUAN DE LIDON."—Rites, Ceremonies, and Customs of the Hebrews Confuted, from the Italian of a Rabbín, and Translated by P. Fr. Juan de Lidon. It is stated of this Rabbín, that he was convinced of his Mosaiical errors, and embraced the Catholic religion.

#### ARTS AND MANUFACTURES.

"Tratado de Hilar, Devanar, Doblar y Torser las Sedas Segun el Metodo de Vaucanson, por D. JOSEPH LAPAYESE, con una Dissertacion Sobre la Ventaja de este Metodo respecto del Antiguo, por el Dr. D. FRANCISCO ORTELLS Y GOMBAU, Presbitero."—A Treatise on Threading, Reeling, Folding, and Twisting Silks, according to the Method of Vaucanson, by D. Joseph Lapayese, with a Dissertation on the Superiority of this Mode, to the Ancient one, by Dr. D. Francisco Ortelles



tells Clerk. Lapayese, under royal protection, established this method in the neighbourhood of Valencia, where the operators were furnished gratis with whatever was necessary to adopt it.

"Arte de Tintoreros de Sedas, por D. PEDRO GUTIERREZ BUENO."—The Mystery of Silk-dying, by D. Pedro Gutierrez Bueno. This publication is by a chymist of Madrid, and is a continuation of a former one on the Mystery of Wool-dying, which appeared the end of last year.

"Arte de Medir Tierras y a Forarlos Liquidos y Solidos, por D. FRANCISCO VERDEJO GONZALEZ."—The Art of Surveying Land, and of Measuring Liquids and Solids. This work contains all the principles of arithmetic and geometry necessary to its scientific objects; and treats of the uses of the square, and other important auxiliaries.

#### BIOGRAPHY.

"Diccionario Historico de los mas ilustres Profesores de las Bellas Artes en España, compuesto por D. JUAN AGUSTIN CEAN BERMUDEZ, y publicado por la Real Academia de St. Fernando, tom. 6. 8vo."—Historical Dictionary of the Most Celebrated Professors of the Fine Arts in Spain, by D. Juan Augustin Cean Bermudez, and published by the Royal Academy of St. Fernando, vol. 6, 8vo. This is the last volume of the work, it comprizes the letters X, Y, Z, also the Supplement and Geographical Tables proposed in the preface. The first of these Tables gives an arranged history of the Fine Arts in Spain; in the second are shewn an alphabetical list of towns where the works of the respective artists comprehended in this Dictionary are deposited: this valuable work, (emanating from the highest authority), in those parts that attract the historian, and the amateur, equally deserves the attention of the literary world, and it is expected to be extensively instrumental in drawing forth to the notice, both of natives and foreigners, many rare and admirable productions of the Fine Arts in the cabinets and depositaries of Spain. The Academy has announced its design of gratifying the public with a similar detail of the architects and architecture of that kingdom, to render complete their patriotic undertaking of giving an entire History of the Arts in that country.

"Nacimiento, Vida, y Prodigiosa Muerte del Bienaventurado S. Roque, Abogado Universal contra la Peste; lo Publica, con las mas Selectas Noticias de sus Historiadores, y Particularmente de la que Escribió el R. P. Fr. Joseph de Montes,

del Orden Serafico, D. ANTONIO TELLER DE ACEVEDO, un tom. en 4°. Birth, Life, and Extraordinary Death of the Fortunate S. Roque, universal preserver against the Plague; the Most Select Particulars of his Historians are given, and particularly from the Page of R. P. Fr. Joseph de Montes, of the Seraphic Order, by D. Antonio Teller de Acevedo, 1 vol. 4to.

"Carta de un Hijo a su Madre, sobre su Conversion y Profesion en el Monasterio de La Trapa, en Aragon."—Letter from a Son to his Mother, on his Conversion and Profession in the Monastery of La Trapa, in Aragon. This is a description of a repentant prodigal, and gives a painful view to the Protestant reader of the austerities of monastic institutions.

"Retratos de los Reges de España, con sus Correspondientes Vidas."—Portraits of the Kings of Spain, with their Lives. Six volumes in 4to have already been published of this work; these include the Gothic Kings of Austria, Leon and Castille; the Princes of Arragon and Galicia; and the Counts of Castille, Barcelona and Galicia; the seventh volume is announced, and will comprehend the Kings of Navarre, which will close the history of the Dynasties of Spain.

"Vida Historica de S. Fernando el 3 Rey de Castilla y Leon, Protector de la Real Brigada de Carabineros, escrito por D. ALONZO NUNEZ DE CASTRO, Coronista de S. M. un tom. en 4°."—Historical Life of S. Fernando, the Third, King of Castille and Leon, Patron of the Royal Brigade of Carbineers, by D. Alonzo Nuñez de Castro, Historiographer to his Majesty, 1 vol. 4to. This work is embellished with an engraving of Fernando the Third, by Muntaner.

#### BOTANY.

"Flora Española, ó Historia de las Plantas, que se Crian en España, por D. JOSEPH QUER, Cirujano que fué de S. M. Contultor de sus Reales Exercitos, Primer Profesor de Botanica del Real Jardin de Madrid, &c. consta 6 tomos. en 4°. mayor."—Spanish Flora; or, History of Plants, Natives in Spain, by D. Joseph Quer, late Surgeon of his Majesty, Marshal Counsellor, Head Professor of Botany of the Royal Garden of Madrid, in 6 vols. large 4to. Plates embellish this extensive work. On account of its importance to students, the Societies of Medicine and Surgery, by their interference, have reduced the price sixty rials below the rate at which it was formerly sold: it will be a valuable acquisition to the amateurs in exotic plants of this country.

"Curso



"Curso Elemental de Botánica, Dispuesto de Orden del Rey, para la enseñanza del Real Jardin Botanico de Madrid, por el Dr. D. CASIMIRO GOMEZ DE ORTEGA, Primer Catedrático, &c. dos tomos. 8°."—Elementary Course of Botany, arranged by Order of the King, for exhibiting the Royal Botanic Garden of Madrid, by Dr. D. Casimiro Gomez de Ortega, Head Professor, &c. 2 vols. 8vo.

## CLASSICS.

"Instituciones Oratorias del célebre Español, M. F. Quintiliano, traducidas y Anotadas, segun la Edicion de Rollin, por dos Profesores de Retórica y Poética de las Escuelas pias de Castilla, Dedicados al Principe nro Sr. dos tomos en 4° con el Texto Latino y el Retrato de Quintiliano."—Institutes of Oratory of the celebrated Spaniard M. F. Quintilian, translated, with Notes, conformably to the Edition of Rollin, by two Professors of Rhetoric and Poetry of the Sacred Academies of Castille. Dedicated to the Prince, in 4to. 2 vols. with the Latin Text, and an engraving of Quintilian.

## CRITICISM.

"Coleccion de Cartas Historico-criticas, por D. JOSEPH VILLAROYA."—Collection of Historical and Critical Letters, by D. Joseph Villaroya. In these letters a critical enquiry is made on the subject of the chronicles and commentaries of James I. of Arragon, in which the popular opinion is opposed, and the Royal Author excluded from any pretensions to the work.

"Respuestas a la Carta en Castellano de D. Juan Antonio Pellicer, y a la Postdata Polyglota de Joseph Conde, por D. JUAN FRANCISCO PEREZ CAGIGAS."—Answers to the Spanish Letters of D. Juan Antonio Pellicer, and to the Polyglot Postscript of Dr. Joseph Conde, by D. Juan Francisco Perez Cagigas. It is not generally known in this country that any doubt has arisen to whose meritorious pen the novel of Don Quixote is to be attributed; this publication is to remove some difficulties on that subject.

## CHEMISTRY.

"Lecciones de Química Puestas en Diálogo."—Chymical Discourses in the Form of Dialogue. This is published in 1 volume 4to. and treats of caloric, the elastic fluids, the elective attractions of the new nomenclature, and other modern improvements in the art.

## DRAMA.

"Teatro Nuevo Español, ó Coleccion de las Piezas Dramaticas Nuevas," tomo 3° que Contiene, las Piezas Siguietas; la Orgullosa; el Amor y la Intriga el

Chismoso, y el Solteron y su Criada."—The New Spanish Theatre; or, a Collection of the New Dramatic Pieces, vol. 3, which contains, The Arrogant Female; Love and Intrigue; The Tell-tale; and The Bachelor and his Maid.

"La Toma de Haé, por Josue. Drama Sacro, en dos actos."—The Capture of Ai, by Joshua, a Sacred Drama, in two acts. This was drawn up to be represented in the Prince's Theatre during Lent.

"La Mujer Varonil, Comedia Original en 3 actos, y en Verso, por D. JOSEPH MOR DE FUENTES."—The Masculine Woman, an Original Comedy in three acts, in Verse. To this is attached a Preliminary Discourse on Sentimental Comedy.

"Teatro Nuevo Español tomo 2°."—New Spanish Theatre 2d vol. This contains the Spanish Play of the Avaro, from the Miser of Moliere. The Reconciliation of the two Brothers, from the German of the celebrated Kótzebue; El Preso ó el Parecido, and a Tragedy, in five acts, intitled Agamemnon.

"Semiramis; ó, la Venganza de Nino, Opera Seria, en dos actos!"—Semiramis; or, the Revenge of Ninus, a Serious Opera of two acts.

"El Alcides de la Mancha, y famoso Don Quixote; Comedia Nueva."—The Alcides of la Mancha the famous Don Quixote, a New Comedy.

"Hamlet Tragedia, escrita en Ingles, por Guillermo Shakespeare; Traducida é Ilustrada, con la Vida del Autor, y Notas Criticas, por I. CELENIO."—Hamlet, a Tragedy, in English, by William Shakespeare, translated and illustrated, with the Life of the Author, and Critical Notes, by I. Celenio. We are happy to see this celebrated composition of our favourite poet, in this form.

"La Derrota de los Pedantes."—The Disgrace of the Pedants.

"La Criada Mas Sagaz:—Comedia Nueva, en tres actos."—The Sagacious Maid Servant, a New Comedy, in three acts.

"El Calavera: Comedia, por D. JOSEPH MOR DE FUENTES."—The Skull, a Comedy, by D. Joseph Mor de Fuentes.

"Entre los Riesgos de Amor, Comedia Nueva, en tres actos."—In the Chances of Love, a New Comedy, in three acts.

## EDUCATION.

Diálogos de Caligrafía, Aritmética, Gramática, y Ortografía Castellana, Dispuestos, por D. TORQUATO TORIO DE LA RIVA, para Uso de los Reales Seminarios y Escuelas Publicas donde se ha Establecido su Método."—Dialogues on Penmanship, Arithmetic and Spanish Orthography



thography, by D. Torquato Torio de la Riva for the use of the Royal Seminaries and Public-schools where his method of teaching is adopted. This work is intended for the regulation of masters, and is pressed into notice by a royal mandate for its employment: it appeared in the spring, but under the earlier date of the 31st of January of the present year.

"Principios de Matematicas Puras y Mixtas compuestos, con Metodo Sencillo y claro para la mas pronta Inteligencia de una Ciencia tan util, por D. IGNACIO ROMAZA."—The Elements of pure and mixt Mathematics, arranged with Simplicity and Clearness for the more ready Attainment of so useful a Science. The First and Second Parts of this work had appeared in April last, but the Third, which treats of Algebra, was not then published.

"Discursos de D. JOSEPH AUGUSTIN IBANER DE LA RENTERIA, sobre la Amistad del Pais, la Educacion de la Juventud en Punto á Estudios, las Formas de Gobierno y sobre el Gobierno Municipal de los Pueblos, un tomo en 8°."—Discourses of D. Joseph Augustin Ibañer de la Renteria, on Patriotism, on Juvenile Studies, Forms of Government, and Municipal Establishments, in 1 vol. 8vo.

"Nueva Gramatica Francesa, con el Metodo mas sencillo y claro de Aprender con Perfeccion este Idioma, por D. JUAN TOMAS DE LAURES Y MAYRAN."—New French Grammar, with a simple and clear Method to learn correctly the Idiom by D. Juan Tomas de Laures y Mayran. In this work the difficulties in the orthoëpy of the French tongue are attempted to be removed, which have always been considerable to the Spanish Student, from the great deviation in this respect from his native language.

"Arreglado y Suavísimo Metodo de Traducccion Latina, Nuevo Arte de Gramática que, facilita la Version de los Autores mas Clasicos, por D. MANUEL VEGAS QUINTANO un tomo en 8°."—Arranged and Easy method of Latin Translation, with a new Scheme of Grammar, which facilitates the Version of the Classical Authors, by D. Manuel Vegas Quintana, 1 vol. 8vo. This work is enriched with Specimens in the original Text, and opposite to them are the Spanish translations.

"Ejemplos Morales; ó, las Consecuencias de la Buena y de la Mala Educacion en los varios Destinos de la Sociedad, por D. JUAN RUBIO."—Moral Examples; or, the Consequences of a Good and Bad Education in the various Destinies of Life, by D. Juan Rubio.

"Método Fácil para leer y Hablar Frances sin Socorro de Maestro, por D. MAURICIO IGNACIO FRANCISCO DE BOYER."—An Easy Method of Reading and Speaking French without the Help of a Master, by D. Mauricio Ignacio Francisco de Boyer.

GEOGRAPHY.

"Mapa Mundi Sobre el Plano del Equador, por D. Juan Lopez."—Map of the World, accommodated to the Plane of the Equator, by D. Juan Lopez. This Map is from the Drawing of the Royal Geographer, it is divided into the Northern and Southern Hemispheres and is the first on the same plan published in Spain.

"Planisferio Terrestre; ó, Carta General de la Tierra, por la qual se manifiestan los 4 Partes Conocidas del Mundo, con sus Principales Islas y Nuevos Descubrimientos en el Globo."—Terrestrial Planisphere; or, General Chart of the Earth, in which is exhibited the four Quarters of the Globe, with their Dependant Islands and the New Discoveries. To this is accommodated Scales and the Lines of Longitude and Latitude, and other Geographical Expedients, by which more than sixty Problems of the Sphere are resolved, without recurring to the Globe itself.

"Carta Esferica Desde el Equador Hasta 60° de Latitude S. y desde el Meridiano del Cabo de Hornos hasta el Canal de Mozambique."—Spherical Chart, from the Equator to 60 degrees of Latitude, and from the Meridian of Cape Horn to the Canal of Mozambique. This is drawn up by direction of the King, in the Hydrographical Department.

"Plano Geométrico del Puerto del Ferrol y sus Costas Inmediatas Levantado, por el Xefe de Escuadra de la Real Armada, D. VICENTE TOFINO."—Geometrical Plan of the Port of Ferrol and the adjacent Coasts, delineated by D. Vicente Tofino Chief of Squadron in the Royal Navy. This Sketch was announced in consequence of the affair at Ferrol, and is an indication of the triumph of our enemies where we are obliged to feel regret and humiliation.

"Nuevo Método para Aprender la Geografia General y Particular, Antigua y Moderna, la Hidrografia, Cronologia, Historia, esfera, y Kalendario, en 12 tomos en 8°, con varias estampas y tablas."—New Method of Learning General and Local Geography, Ancient and Modern, also Hydrography, Chronology, History, the Sphere, and Calendar, in twelve

twelve vols. 8vo. with various plates and tables.

#### HISTORY.

"Carta Critica sobre la Historia de America, de D. Juan Bautista Muñoz escrita de Roma, por D. FRANCISCO ITURRI Presbytero Español."—A Critical Letter on the History of America, by D. Juan Bautista Munoz, written from Rome by D. Francisco Iturri, Spanish Priest.

"Instituciones Politicas, escrito en Frances, por el Baron de Bielfeld, y traducido, por D. DOMINGO DE LA TORRE, y Mollinedo, tom. 6."—Political Institutes, from the French of the Baron of Bielfeld, translated by D. Domingo de la Torre, y Mollinedo, vol. 6. This is the continuation of an extensive work which treats of the states of Modern Europe, their situations, possessions, productions, manufactures, and government.

"Historia Critica de España, por el Abate D. JUAN FRANCISCO de MARDEN, tom. 19."—Critical History of Spain, by D. Juan Francisco de Marsden, Abbot, vol. 19th. It is with great satisfaction we announce the farther progress of this valuable work.

"Historia Natural, Civil, y Geográfica de las Naciones situadas en las Riberas del Rio Orinoco, y sus Provincias; por el P. JOSEPH GUMILLA, 2 tomos en 4to."—Natural, Civil, and Geographical History of the Nations on the Shores of the Orinoko, and the adjacent Districts, by P. Joseph Gumilla, 2 vols. 4to. This work is embellished with handsome plates.

"Memorias para la Vida del Santo Rey, D. FERNANDO."—Documents for the Life of his Sacred Majesty, Fernando. The original of this work is from the pen of P. Marcos Burriel, it has received considerable additions by the assiduity of D. Miguel de Manuel Rodriguez: the name of Burriel is well known, and the vast fund of materials sufficiently recommend it to the inquisitive historian.

#### LAW.

"Tomo II. de la Practica Criminal por Principios, ó Modo y Forma de instruir los Procesos Criminales su autor D. JUAN ALVAREZ, POSADILLA."—Vol. II, of the Rudiments of Practice in Criminal Cases, or the Form of Conducting Criminal Processes, by D. Juan Alvarez Posadilla. This is intended as a manual for scribes, and for the instruction of students in the law.

"Instruccion y Formulario para los Juicios Verbales, Civiles, Criminales, de cuentas, y Particiones, con Explicacion de las Facultades de los Alcaldes, y Regi-

dores pedaneos para el Reconocimiento é Inteligencia de Dichos Juicios."—Instructor and Formulary for the Verbal, Civil, and Criminal Judgments of Accounts and Dividends, with Explanations on the Duties of Magistrates and Municipal Authorities, for the Recognition and Comprehension of the said Judgments.

"Defensa de la Jurisdiccion Real y sus Relaciones con la Pontificia ó Ecclesiastica."—Defence of the Royal Jurisdiction and its Connection with the Pontifical or Ecclesiastical. This is intended for the information of the higher orders of the law, civil and canonical.

#### MEDICINE AND SURGERY.

"Ensayos Sobre la Inoculacion de la Vacuna, ó Vaccina, ó Método Facil y Seguro de Preservarse Para Siempre de las Viruelas; escritos en Frances, por el Dr. Colon, Medico de Paris; y traducido por el Dr. FRANCISCO DE PIGUILLEM."—Experiments on the Vaccine Inoculation; or, an Easy and Secure Means of Preservation from the Small pox; from the French of Dr. Colon, Physician at Paris, by Dr. Francisco de Piguille. The translator is an Associate in the Royal Academy of Physic in Barcelona, and of the Royal College of Madrid. The friend of humanity will see with pleasure, that a discovery so important, notwithstanding the interruption from political commotion, has forced its progress into a distant state.

"Tratado de la Tisis sus Sintomas, Causas, Diferencias, y Curacion, por M. Jeannet de Longrois, Doctor Regente de la Facultad Médica de Paris; traducido por D. RAMON FERNANDEZ, Profesor de Cirugia."—Treatise on the Asthma, its Symptoms, Causes, Varieties, and Cure, by M. Jeannet de Longrois, Physician Regent of the Faculty at Paris; translated by D. Ramon Fernandez, Chirurgical Professor.

"Cirugia Forense General y Particular, por D. JUAN FERNANDEZ DEL VALLE."—A General and Particular View of Practical Surgery, by D. Juan Fernandez del Valle. This is the same author who published a Treatise on Phlebotomy, in which the arterial and venal anatomy is explained, for the safe performance of this delicate operation.

"Principios de Cirugia Asi en la Practica Como en la Teórica, compuestos por D. Ramon Fernandez."—Principles of Surgery, Practical and Theoretical, by D. Ramon Fernandez. This work is particularly suited to students in the profession, and we mention the second edition here on account



account of the notice taken in it of the lymphatic vessels.

"Preceptos Generales Sobre las Operaciones de los Partos, por D. JOSEPH VENTURA PASTOR, dos tom. en 4º."—General Instructions in Operations in Midwifery, by D. Joseph Ventura Pastor, in 2 vols. 4to. This is intended to give a general view of the obstetric art, to prevent the fatal consequences of ignorance and incaution, and to it explanatory plates are subjoined.

"Diccionario Elemental de Farmacia; ó, Aplicaciones de los Fundamentos de la Química Moderna á las Principales Operaciones de esta Facultad, su Autor el Dr. D. MANUEL HERNANDEZ DE GREGORIO."—Elementary Dictionary of Pharmacy; or, the Application of the Principles of Modern Chemistry to the Practice of Physic, by Dr. D. Manuel Hernandez de Gregorio. This work is from the pen of the House-apothecary to the King of Spain, and it indicates a great improvement in medical practice in that country, which has too long been subject to ignorance, empiricism, and fraud.

"Elementos de Veterinaria, por D. SEGISMUNDO MALATS."—Elements of Scientific Farriery, by D. Segismundo Malats.—This work is written by the Master of a Veterinary-school established in Madrid, who holds the public situation of Marshal of the Royal Stables.

"Tratado Completo de Quartanas, por el Dr. CURIEL, un tom. en 4º."—A Complete Treatise on the Quartan Ague, by Dr. Curiel, 1 vol. 4º.

"Nuevo Método de Curar las Heridas Hechas con Armas de Fuego, por D. PABLO ANTONIO IBARROLA."—New Method of Cure of Wounds from Fire-Arms, by D. Pablo Antonio Ibarrola.

MISCELLANIES.

"Numero IIº. del Memorial Literario; ó, Biblioteca Periodica de Ciencias y Artes."—No. II. Literary Manual; or, Periodical Library of Arts and Sciences.

"Discurso Sobre las Variaciones de la Literatura en las Principales Naciones de Europa, escrito en Italiano, por el Abate Carlos Denina, y traducido por D. ROQUE IGNACIO VICO."—Treatise on the Literary Eccentricities of the Principal Nations of Europe, from the Italian of Carlos Denina, Abbot, by D. Roque Ignacio Vico. This is intended to be a critical and historical compendium of literature: the reputation of the Italian author is well known, and this work he presented to a Literary Society of Italy.

"Mil y un Quartos de Hora, Cuentos

Tártaros, traducidos del Frances, por el P. F. MIGUEL DE SEQUIEROS, dos tom. en 8º."—A Thousand and One Quarters of an Hour, Tartarian Tales, from the French, by P. F. Miguel de Sequieros, 2 vol. 8vo.

"El Matrimonio Infeliz."—The Unhappy Marriage. This piece is a continuation of the work, intitled "Lecturas Útiles y Entretenidas;" or, Lessons Instructive and Entertaining.

"Libro de Memorias y Otras Curiosidades para este Año de 1801."—Memorable and Interesting Matters for the Year 1801. It is curious to observe the sudden changes which, under extraordinary circumstances, are produced in the public mind: notwithstanding the political alliance which has subsisted between the adjacent states of France and Spain, until lately the public authorities of the former country have been contemplated by the latter with disdain and abhorrence; yet, to give this work popularity at the opening of 1801, an engraving is given of Bonaparte, in his Consular robes.

"Nueva Edicion de los Proverbios de D. INIGO LOPEZ DE MENDOZA, y las Coplas, de D. JORGE MANRIQUE."—New Edition of the Proverbs of D. Inigo Lopez de Mendoza, and the Couplets of D. Jorge Manrique. This work has Explanatory Notes subjoined.

"Teoria de los Sentimientos Agradables, todo el Sistema de la Humanidad, dafe una Razon por Menor de Todo que es Belleza y Agrado en las Obras de la Naturaleza y del Arte, y Despues de Señalar las Reglas quela Naturaleza sigue, en la Distribucion del Placer Honesto, se Establecen los Principios de la Teologia Natural y Filosofia Moral, un tom. en 8º."—The Theory of Pleasing Sentiments, the whole System of Humanity, wherein is unfolded the Rationale of the Beautiful and Pleasing in Nature and Art, the Rules that Nature follows in imparting virtuous Enjoyment are explained, and the Principles of Natural Religion and Moral Philosophy are established, 1 vol. 8vo.

"Discurso Sobre la Eloquencia Sagrada en España, por el Dr. D. PEDRO ANTONIO SANCHEZ, un tom. 8º."—Discourse on Sacred Eloquence in Spain, by Dr. D. Pedro Antonio Sanchez. The author of this Discourse, not contented with pointing out the true fountain of pulpit eloquence, as distinguished from profane, carries his views back to the earliest ages of the church, and distinguishes

guishes the most celebrated sacred orators to attract attention to a subject too much neglected.

"*España Triumfante en el Actual Siglo Filosófico*, su Autor D. J. C."—Spain Triumphant in the Philosophical Age, by D. J. C.

#### NATURAL HISTORY AND PHILOSOPHY.

"*Espíritu del Conde de Buffon*, traducido del Frances al Castellano, por D. TIBURCIO MAQUIEYRA SERRADOR, un tom. en 12<sup>o</sup>."—The Beauties of the Count of Buffon, from the French, translated by D. Tiburcio Maquieyra Serrador, 1 vol. 12mo. We are happy to see the grand effort of human genius of the French Naturalist thrown into this portable form, for information in a country peculiarly favourable to the discovery of the treasures of nature.

"*El Hombre Físico*, obra del Abate D. LORENZO HERVAS, tomo 1<sup>o</sup>. en 4<sup>o</sup>."—Physical Man, by D. Lorenzo Hervas, Abbot, vol. 1. in 4to. We had some reluctance in placing this article in the class of Natural History, because the author has somewhat deviated from his title, by entering into the moral and metaphysical relation of man.

#### NAVIGATION.

"*Almanak Náutica para el Año 1801*, calculado para el Observatorio Real de la Isla de Leon, por varios Oficiales de la Real Armada."—Nautical Almanack for the Year 1801, adapted to the Royal Observatory of the Isle of Leon, by several Naval-officers.

"*Coleccion de Tablas para varios Usos de la Navegacion*, por D. JOSEPH DE MENDOZA RIOS, un tom. en folio."—Collection of Tables for various Purposes in Navigation, by D. Joseph de Mendoza Rios, 1 vol. folio. This work is intended to facilitate the employment of pilots, and to assist in the determination of latitudes and longitudes: the tables are advantageously disposed, and the calculations are made with scrupulous exactness. An Explanatory Index is subjoined, on the Uses of the Tables; and to this are added a Series of Problems, which themselves constitute a Practical Treatise on Astronomy and Navigation.

#### NOVELS AND ROMANCES.

"*Los Enamorados; ó, Galatea y sus Bodas; Historia Pastoral*."—The Lovers; or, Galatea and the Wedding; a Pastoral Tale. It is known to persons versed in Spanish Literature, that this work was begun by the celebrated Cervantes; it has since been reduced in size, and the narrative has been completed by Dr. CANDIDO

MARIA TRIGUEROS, but it still retains the extent of 4 vols. 8vo.

"*Vida de Lazarillo de Tormes*."—The Life of Lazarillo de Tormes. This unfortunate domestic passes through a great variety of adventures and trials, sufficiently striking to give considerable interest to the production.

"*El Aleazar de la Sensibilidad; ó, los Matrimonios Felices*."—The Palace of Sensibility; or, the Happy Marriage.

"*Gonzalo de Cordova; ó, la Conquista de Granada; Novela de Florian*, traducida por D. JUAN LOPEZ DE PENALVER."—Gonzalo de Cordova; or, the Conquest of Granada; a Novel of Florian, translated by D. Juan Lopez de Peñalver. This piece exhibits to advantage the valour of the Spaniards, and places in a just view the customs and the manners of the Moors and Spaniards in the time to which it refers.

#### POETRY, &c.

"*Rebusca de Obras en Prosa y Verso del P. JOSEPH FRANCISCO DE ISLA*."—Prosaic and Poetical Gleanings from P. Joseph Francisco de Isla.

"*Obras Poéticas de D. IGNACIO DE MERAS Y QUEYPO*, Ayuda de Camara del Rey Ntro Sr. dos toms. en 8<sup>o</sup>."—Poetical Works of D. Ignacio de Meras y Queypo, Gentleman of the Bedchamber to the King, 2 vols, 8vo. This publication is embellished with an engraving of the author: it contains, *Teonea*, a Tragedy, in five Acts; the Death of Barbarossa, an Heroic Poem, in one Canto; the Female Pupil of Madrid, a Comedy, in five Acts; the Conquest of Minorca, a Poem, in one Canto, some Odes and several Fugitive Pieces.

"*El Fingal y el Temora Poemas Epicos de Ofsian*, Antiguo Poeta Céltico, traducidos al Verso Castellano, por D. PEDRO MONTENGON, tom. 1<sup>o</sup>. en 4<sup>o</sup>."—Fingal and Temora, Epic Poems of Ofsian, an Ancient Celtic Poet; translated into Spanish Verse by D. Pedro Montengon, 1 vol. 4to. It is now clearly ascertained that the original of this Spanish work is not from a poet of the second or third century, but that the honour of the production belongs to our own times, and we hope it loses no portion of its merit on this account: whether ancient or modern, it is an extraordinary effort of human genius, and will be read with enthusiasm as long as the sublime works of Homer, Virgil, Lucan, Tasso, and Milton shall impart enjoyment.

"*Coleccion de las Mejores Poesias Espirituales del P. M. Fr. Luis de Leon*, de Die



Diego Alfonso Valazquez de Velasco, de Fr. Paulino de la Estrella, de Fr. Pedro de Padilla, y de Lope de Vega, un tom. en 8º."—Poetical Beauties of P. M. Fr. Luis de Leon, of Diego Alfonso Valazquez de Velasco, of Fr. Paulino de la Estrella, of Fr. Pedro de Padilla, and of Lope de Vega, in 1 vol. 8vo.

"Filosofia de Espiritu y del Corazon; 6, Traduccion de los Sagrados Libros de los Proverbios, Ecclesiastes, Sabiduria, y Ecclesiastico de la Santa Escritura; puestos en Rima Castellana, con el Original Latino, y Aclarado con Notas, que explican el Sentido Literal de cada Capitulo, por D. ANGEL SANCHEZ, Presbitero, quatro toms. en 4º."—Philosophy of the Mind and of the Heart; or Translations of the Sacred Books of the Proverbs, Ecclesiastes, of the Book of Wisdom, and Ecclesiasticus; put into Spanish Verse, with the Original Latin annexed, and Notes to Illustrate the Literal Construction of each Chapter, by D. Angel Sanchez Clerk: this sacred poet has extended his lines through 4 vols. 4to.

"Poesias de D. JOSEPH MOR DE FUENTES, Tercera Parte."—Poems of D. Joseph Mor de Fuentes, Third Part. This continuation includes a variety of fugitive pieces, and among them some Odes: one is to Painting and Poetry, and another on the Return of a celebrated General to Europe: this has been translated into French.

"Poesias del Dr. D. JUAN MELENDER VALDES, tres volumenes en 8º."—Poetry of Dr. D. Juan Melender Valdes, 3 vols. 8vo. The first volume had appeared before in a more abridged form; the two others consist of Pastoral and Rustic Poems, and Philosophical, and Sacred Odes; the Poem of the Fall of Luzbel and Moral Elegies; besides some Philosophical Letters and Discourses in which the Science of Nature is unfolded, two Pieces are added, which obtained from the Royal Spanish Academy, honorary Premiums: the Subject of the one, is the Marriage of Camacho; and of the other, the Felicity of a Country Life.

POLITICS.

"Discurso sobre la Verdadera Libertad Natural y Civil del Hombre; traducido del Italiano, por D. VENTURA SALZAS, un tomo en 8º."—Discourse on the Genuine Principles of Natural and Civil Liberty; translated from the Italian, by D. Ventura Salzas, 1 vol. 8vo.

TACTICS.

"Elementos ó primeros conocimientos de la Enseñanza y Disciplina de la Infanteria, un tomo en 8º."—Elements for the Instruction and Discipline of Infantry.

This work includes observations on recruits—on embodying troops—on beacons—on evolutions and the order of battle—and on the best means of defence against a corps of cavalry.

"Instruccion Militar del Rey de Prusia a sus Generales: traducido del Aleman al Frances, por Mr. TAESCH, Teniente Coronel de las Tropas Saxonas; y al Castellano, por D. BENITO BAILS, un tomo en 8º."—Military Instructions from the King of Prussia to his Generals: translated from the German into French, by Mr. Taesch, Lieutenant-Colonel of the Saxon Troops; and into Spanish, by D. Benito Bails, 1 vol. 8vo. This publication is accompanied with plates.

"Coleccion de las Guerras de Frederico II. en 26 Planos."—Collection of Wars of Frederic the Second, in Twenty-six Sketches. It treats of the distinguished actions in the three wars in Silesia.

"Diccionario Militar."—Military Dictionary. This is a sort of military vade-mecum which explains the technical terms—examines the ancient and modern method of war—and comments on the duties of officers, whether in the field or in garrison.

"Exercicio Doctrinal y Evoluciones de una Brigada de Artilleria de a Caballo, y Reflexiones sobre el Uso y Aplicacion de esta Artilleria con las Tropas de Infanteria y Caballeria."—Exercise and Evolutions of a Brigade of Horse Artillery, and Reflections on the Use and Application of this sort of Artillery amongst Infantry and Cavalry. This work is attributed to a Knight of Calatrava, Marshal and Tutor to the Prince of Asturias.

"Opusculos del Marques Buscayolo, Superintendente de las Fortificaciones de Castilla."—Minor Works of the Marquis Buscayolo, Surperintendent of the Fortifications in Castille.

THEOLOGY, ETHICS, AND DEVOTIONAL PIECES.

"Muerte Prevenida; ó, Christiana Preparacion: con Reflexiones para dulcificar una verdad tan Amarga: su Antor el Exc. y Rmo. SR. D. LUIS DE SALCEDO y AZCONA, Azobispo que fue de Sevilla, 2 tomos en 8º."—Preparation for Death; or, Christian Forecast: with Reflections to soften this bitter Calamity, by the Most Rev. Father in God, Luis de Salcedo y Azcona, late Abp. of Seville.

"El Sabio en la Soledad Filosofia de los adorables augustos Atributos de la Divinidad, 2 tomos en 8º."—The Solitary Sage; the Knowledge of the adorable and sublime Attributes of the Deity, 2 vols. 8vo.

"Doctrinas y Sermones para Mision del

del P. FR. MIGUEL DE SANTANDER, Religioso Capuchino en el Convento de Misioneros de la Ciudad de Toro, Custodio de la Provincia de Castilla y Calificador del Sto Oficio."—Missionary Doctrines and Discourses of P. F. Miguel de Santander, Capuchin in the Missionary Convent of the City of Toro, Keeper of the Province of Castille, and Counsellor of Heresy in the Inquisition. This is in three vols. 4to.

"Compendio de la Historia Sagrada del Antiguo Testamento, repartido en 4 Libros ó Periodos."—Compendium of the Sacred History of the Old Testament, divided into four Books or Periods.

"Discurso sobre el Modo que tienen las Pasiones de manifestarse y de obrar en cada Hombre, por el Dr. D. JOSEPH GONZALEZ VARELA."—Discourse on the Way in which the Passions are exhibited, and in which they are unfolded in the Human Breast, by Dr. D. Joseph Gonzalez Varela.

"Obras de Pedro Nicole, traducidas en Español, por D. FRANCISCO ANTONIO DE ESCARTIN."—The Works of Pedro Nicole, translated into Spanish, by D. Francisco Antonio de Escartin. Of this work, the first and second volume have only yet appeared, but a third and fourth are announced to the public: it has been rendered notorious by the interference of the Inquisition, which for some time suspended the publication: it is intended for the instruction of parents and children, masters and servants, clergy and laity, in the duties of life, and peculiar duties resulting from their several situations.

"Catecismo Pastoral, y Prontuario, Moral, Sagrado de pláticas Doctrinales y Espirituales sobre todos los puntos de la doctrina Christiana, apoyada en la Sagrada Escritura Santos Padres y Doctores Católicos, por el Dr. D. PEDRO SALSAS Y TRILLAS, tomo 4º."—Pastoral Catechism, and Moral and Sacred Assistant; containing Doctrinal and Devotional Conversations on all Matters relating to the Christian Religion, maintained in Sacred Writ, in the Holy Fathers and Orthodox Doctors, by Dr. D. Pedro Salsas y Trillas, Vol. IV. This is a work in continuation, and treats of the five commandments and seven sacraments.

"Homilario; ó, Coleccion de Homilias de los mas principales Santos Padres y Doctores de la Iglesia sobre los Evangelios que se cantan en las principales Festividades del Año: traducidas del Latin, en 3 tomos, en 4º."—Homily; or, Collection of Homilies of the principal Holy Fathers and Doctors of the Church,

on the Gospels which are sung on the great Feasts of the Year: translated from the Latin, 3 vols. 4to. This work is equally useful to preachers and hearers.

#### TOPOGRAPHY.

"España Sagrada, Tomo XLII.; contiene las Antiquedades, Civiles y Ecclesiásticas, de las Ciudades de Dertosa, Egara y Emporias, por el R. P. M. FR. MANUEL RISCO."—The Sacred History of Spain, Vol. XLII.; containing the Antiquities, Civil and Ecclesiastical, of the Cities of Dertosa, Egara and Emporias, by R. P. M. Fr. Manuel Risco. This is the production of an Augustin Monk, and is accompanied with a variety of documents to illustrate the subjects.

"Descripcion y breve Explicacion de las Estatuas, Fuentes y Jarrones de los Reales Jardines del sitio de S. Ildefonso."—Description and short Explication of the Statues, Fountains and Urns, of the Royal Gardens, at the Palace of S. Ildefonso. The writer has subjoined an historical account of the fabulous characters and tales referred to in these works of art.

"El Mapa Topográfico de la Ciudad de Granada, por D. FRANCISCO DALMAU."—The Topographic Map of the City of Granada, by D. Francisco Dalmau.

#### VOYAGES AND TRAVELS.

"El Viagero Universal; ó, Noticia del Mundo, Antiguo y Nuevo Obra: recopilada de los mejores Viageros, por D. PEDRO ESTALA, Presbitero."—The General Traveller; or, Observations on the Ancient and Modern World: compiled from the best Voyages and Travels, by D. Pedro Estala, Clerk.

"Vida y Viages del Capitan Jayme Cook, obra escrita en Ingles, por Andres Kippis, de la Real Sociedad de Londres, y de la de Antiquedades, y traducida, por D. CESARIO DE NAVA PALACIO, 4º. 2 tomos."—Life and Voyages of Captain James Cook; from the English of Andrew Kippis, F. R. S. and S. S. A. by D. Cesario de Nava Palacio, 4to. in 2 vols. We see, with great pleasure, the observation attracted by this elaborate and ingenious work of our deceased venerable friend.

"Compendio de Observaciones que forman el plano de un Viage Politico y Filosofico, un tomo, en 8º."—Compendium of Observations which form the Plan of Political and Philosophical Travels, 1 vol. 8vo. This is intended as a manual in a very extensive range throughout Europe, but it more especially dilates on the peculiarities of Spain.

HALF-



## HALF-YEARLY RETROSPECT OF GERMAN LITERATURE.

AGRICULTURAL Writers separate Europe into two grand divisions; the tract of climate which ripens a second crop within the year, and that which ripens only one. In literature a similar distinction prevails. The book-harvest of Germany occurs twice—at the Easter and Michaelmas Fairs of Leipzig: that of Great Britain is but annual, and happens in the spring, when London is fullest of company. Fallows are seemingly as needful to the brain, as to the soil. The overlaboured wits of the Germans produce less than their natural proportion of sound corn: of their fifteen thousand authors, the tenth part are not worthy to be read. A vast portion of the growth of publication, which we are now to estimate, is such as what the old farmers called *roeven*, a food for sheep, approached only in the blade, soon to be ploughed in, and abandoned to decay. This crop, however, if less in value, is like in volume, to the last; we shall preserve in its survey the course, not of our covenant, indeed, but of our practice.

## THEOLOGY AND ECCLESIASTICAL HISTORY.

"*Novum Testamentum Græce Perpetua Annotatione Illustratum, Editionis Koppianæ V.—IX. Complectens Epistolas Catholicas, &c. continuavit Dr. J. POTT.*"—The comprehensive notes are distinguished by some improbable surmises: as, that James had read the writings of Paul: nor is the more than casual resemblance between the style of the General Epistle of James, and the Wisdom of Solomon, duly noticed.

"*Introductionis in N. T. Capita Selectiora, &c. scripsit H. E. G. PAULUS.*"—A Collection of Dissertations, formerly published apart, of which the most interesting are the two first, relative to the history of Cerinthus; whose time of life the Professor surely antedates.

"*Bocharti Hierozoicon, Recensuit E. F. C. ROSENMULLER, 3 vols.*"—This well-commented republication excites the wish for a similar edition of Celsii Hierobotanicon.

"*De Ætate Libri Jobi Definienda, by C. F. RICHTER.*"—The author enumerates various internal characteristics, which shew that the Book of Job was first written about the time of the Babylonian Captivity, and was a novelty when Ezekiel quoted it.

"*Die Versammlung der Weisen, von J. C. C. NACHTIGAL.*"—This new translation of the Book of Wisdom deserves notice, by its learned accuracy and instructive introduction; yet it escapes this commentator that the second chapter must have been written after the crucifixion; and that Origen indicates the wisdom as containing the arcane theology of the Christians. It is quoted by all the Apostles, and certainly forms a radical portion of the Christian canon: Protestant ignorance buried it among the Apocrypha.

"*Geschichte der Protestantischen Theologie von G. J. PLANK.*"—A continuation of an ecclesiastical history, which studiously lifts into notice several characters, who, in speculation, outstripped Luther, Calvin, and the practical reformers; such as the Antinomian Agricola, and the Humanitarian Schwenkfeld, who said well, that Luther had led the Protestants out of Egypt, but had left them in the Desert.

*Christliche Kirchengeschichte von J. M. SCHRÖKH.*"—The twenty-fourth volume of an Ecclesiastical History, which here travels on from the year 1073 to 1303, may terrify, but would reward, the patience of an industrious reader: of the flagellants, and of the scholastics, one learns much.

"*Treue Relation des ersten Eindrucks des an P. TELLER, Gerichteten Sendschreibens einiger Juden.*"—The Jews, who printed a Letter to Provost Teller (of which some account was given in our tenth volume, page 7), appear, by this narrative, to have undergone the ceremony of baptism, in order to obtain the civic privileges of Christians. The Prussian code then is encumbered with a baptismal test: it would be less irrational to exact confirmation; because, in that rite, the thing in question, the orthodoxy of the subject, is examined into.

*Auch in Wort über geheime Gesellschaften und Freymaurerey.*"—The object of this pamphlet is to prove the inutility of those regulations respecting the Freemasons, and other secret societies, which the Prussian Government is supposed to have levelled at the Royal York Lodge. It is strange that the name of Feisler escaped Barruel.

"*Schicksale der geheimen Gesellschaften in Deutschland.*"—The object of this writer is to supply pretences of alarm to the

the foes of religious and political tolerance; and to represent, as still subsisting, that private combination of an interior sect of Freemasons, under leaders, called Illuminees, which began about twenty years ago in Bavaria, and which is thought to have had for its object to Socinianize Christianity, and to consolidate Germany. Illuminism is now become the name, not of any secret doctrine, but of those eclectic opinions common to the friends of innovation.

#### MEDICINE.

"*Supplementa ad Historiam Embryonis Humani, Auctore J. H. J. AUTENRIETH.*"—The author having dissected and measured a great number of embryos, has contributed much to ascertain the exact period requisite for the successive formation in the womb of the several parts of the infant.

"*T. SCHEMMERING de Corporis Humani Fabrica, 4 vols. Editio aucta et emendata.*"—This Latin version of a justly admired Treatise of Anatomy was made by the late M. CLOSSIUS. The author seems to have abandoned his theory of a Psyche Anadyomene.

"*P. CAMPERI Dissertationes Decem, 2 vols.*"—These Medical Disquisitions mostly obtained prizes from the several academies, in consequence of whose questions they were undertaken.

"*Versuch einer Geschichte der Arzneykunde, von K. SPRENGEL, 4 vols.*"—No other History of Medicine conducts the progress of the art or science so nearly to our own times—no other gives so perspicuous and so laboured an account of that Cabalistic School of Medicine, of which Campanella, Paracelsus, and Van Helmont, were in turn the oracles. A fifth volume is promised, which will include the discoveries since Haller.

"*Gesundheits-catechismus, von B. C. FAUST, 8 Edit.*"—Physical education is a favourite topic with the Germans; Catechisms of Health, and Grammars of Anatomy, are distributed in their schools, which undertake explaining to children of both sexes the name and distribution, and use and abuse of the different organs, and warning them against unwholesome imprudence, and intemperate gratification. This Catechism of Health, having been translated into Latin, and reprinted eight times, is probably a favourable specimen of such compositions; yet it contains much that is superfluous, much that is superstitious, and not all that is necessary. Lectures on the Structure of the Human Frame, and the Attainment, by Moral

Exertion, of a Sound Body and a Sound Mind, were drawn up for the pulpit, some years ago, by F. A. MAY (*Vorlesungen über Körper und Seelen Diätetik*); they are accompanied, like Derham's *Physico-theology*, with impressive illustrations of the wisdom of Providence, and include some of the most eloquent passages of Buffon.

"*Ideen und Beobachtungen den Thierischen Magnetismus Betreffend, von J. HEINEKEN.*"—The author of these 230 pages practises medicine at Bremen, and here narrates various facts relative to animal magnetism, which have come under his personal observation. Epileptic and nervous disorders, and bowel-complaints have been peculiarly influenced by magnetization. Tractors of zink and magnets of steel have been employed with distinct effects. The different poles of the same magnet produced distinct effects. This did not result from any action of the imagination, as the magnets were concealed in the coat-sleeve of the operator, and were shifted without the knowledge of the patient. The phenomena are supposed to have resulted from the perturbation of an atmosphere of galvanic fluid, which environs the nervous retina, and extends beyond the apparent surface of the body.

"*Beytrag zu Beurtheilung des Brownischen Systems der Medecin, von L. C. W. CAPPEL.*"—This improved edition of a well-known critique of the Brunonian System indicates its weaker and less tenable parts, such as the denial of specific action in remedies, &c.

#### CHEMISTRY, PHYSICS, ECONOMICS, AND NATURAL HISTORY.

"*Sammlung Praktisch chemischer Abhandlungen, von W. A. LAMPADIUS.*"—Essays, or Affays, which display the industrious and skilful practical chemist, not the attempter of philosophical discovery; they respect chiefly the analysis of minerals.

"*Bemerkungen über das Klima, &c. der Colonie Rio Essequibo, von E. C. RODSCHIED.*"—These remarks throw light on the natural history of the country about Surinam, and may suggest useful hints to West Indian practitioners.

"*Abbildungen Naturhistorischer Gegenstände, von J. F. BLUMENBACH.*"—This splendid work comprises engravings of curious subjects deposited chiefly in the University-museum of Gottingen, which are excellently illustrated by the no less curious comments of a justly celebrated Professor of Medicine. Surely it would answer



swer to a London bookseller to purchase the plates and accompany them with a translated text.

"*Descriptio Machinæ ad Combustionem Gas Inflammabilis et Vitalis Idoneæ*, von J. T. MAYER.—This Machine may facilitate the admixture and accension of the airs, and collection and measurement of the water precipitated or formed in the experiment; but it has afforded no new proof of the elemental simplicity, or reputed composition of water.

*Versuche über die Farben des Lichts*, von C. E. WUNSCH.—The object of this pamphlet is to prove that light consists, not of seven, but of three, primary colours, the red, the green, and the violet. By mingling prismatic streaks of red and green, a bright yellow is produced; by mingling green and violet, a bright blue. In passing through successive prisms, the yellow rays separate into a fringe, edged with red and green; the blue rays into a fringe, edged with green and violet; but the red, the green, and the violet rays do not separate into fringes (?) by successive refractions. The author seems to think, that rays of the same colour are not all equally refrangible.

"*Versuche über die Chemische Zerlegung des Luftkreises*, von A. v. HUMBOLDT.—These delicate experiments chiefly relate to the analysis of atmospheric air, which is found, on the average, to contain three-twentieths of carbon. The boldest theory is that which supposes the solid parts of this earth to have been precipitated from an aqueous solution of the whole mass: and the most probable is that which hints at the oxygenicity of light.

#### JURISPRUDENCE

Is suddenly become a very productive field of literature; surely it is symptomatic of great impending revolutions in the public constitution of Germany, that the law of nature, of nations, of provinces, of cities, should on a sudden find so many expositors and so many critics, and that systems for its improvement should emanate from almost every university in the empire. As most law-books can excite but a local interest, we omit the mass, and select for notice those of the more cosmo-political kind.

The philosophy of cosmo-political law, or of law universally binding, was founded by OLDENDORP, who, in 1539, published his "*Isagoge Juris Naturalis, Gentium, et Civilis*."—It was first treated in a worthy manner by Grotius, whose principles Zouch of Oxford practically applies in his "*Juris et Judicii Fecialis Explicatio*, 1650."—Wolf, in his "*Jus Gentium*," and in his own abridgement of it, intitled

"*Institutiones Juris Naturæ et Gentium*," laid the plan and gathered the materials of that system, which Vattel has so perspicuously vernacularised, and so ably completed, and which has superseded the system of Grotius.

To the dry and graceless precision—the ubiquitary research—the exhaustive subdivisions and scholastic phraseology of Wolf, the modern Germans seemingly look back for the model and the guide of their compilations and researches. The English writers, after Hobbes, mostly translate *jus natura*, *jus gentium*, by law of nature, law of nations: the French, after Barbeyzac, by right of nature, right of nations: but several Germans employ the phrase, "*right of nature*;" for on men and nations *nature* has conferred rights, but not laws; and the phrase, "*law of nations*," for on prescription and convention, that is, on common or written law, are founded the reciprocal duties of nations. But we must enumerate, not dissent.

"KANT's *Rechtslehre*" is a methodical condensed exhaustive syllabus of a theory of jurisprudence, full of new words. Kant, like Cudworth, is perpetually minting terms for purposes of exact distribution.

"FICHTE's *Grundlage des Naturrechts*" has obtained great reputation. Fichte is the Dupont of Germany: he was noticed by the King of Prussia, that a gracious example might be given of receiving tolerantly the utmost licence of opinion. The zeal of his fellow-sectaries may have had some share in the magnification of his merit. He is a glowing writer.

HUFELAND's "*Einleitung in die Wissenschaft des Privatrechts*."

HUFELAND's "*Abriss der Methodologie der Rechtsgelehrsamkeit*."

HUFELAND's "*Institutionen des Positiven Rechts*."

HUFELAND's "*Beytrage zur Berichtigung der Rechtswissenschaften*," are all spoken of as the works of a man tedious, industrious, and omniscient in his line. The second is a good introductory work.

"*Populæres Naturrecht*, von J. P. LEISLER."—A lucid, calm statement of the Theoretical Rights of Man, hostile to slavery, favourable to property, consistent with order. This is the first part of a larger intended work.

"*Versuch einer Theorie des Gesellschaftlichen Menschen*, von P. C. REINHARD."—Such categorical distributions recall Hartley's Six Classes of Intellectual Pleasures; but perspicuity never results from methodic formality, where it does

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"Geographie der Griechen und Römer, von CONRAD MANNERT." A sixth part of this admirable Ancient Geography has just appeared. The whole work should be translated without delay.

"Pragmatische Geschichte der Zölle in Deutschland." A History of Tolls in Germany, compiled by the labour of J. W. von Ulmenstein.

"Ueber Einrichtung einer Telegrafischen Correspondenz zwischen Hamburg und Cuxhaven." The author of this pamphlet thinks that the expence now incurred by sending expresses to and from Cuxhaven, would more than pay for the erection and working of telegraphs, which might transmit in less time the sufficient intelligence. Telegraphs are so very slow in spelling their words, that where details are necessary, as is mostly the case in mercantile correspondence, a single letter might busy the suite of telegraphs a whole morning: they cannot therefore be employed by a numerous public, but must remain a monopoly. Single merchants will find it cheaper to send expresses.

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"C. D. Ebeling, the continuer of Büfching's Geography, has published, as a thirteenth volume, a new description of North America, chiefly after Morse."

"Tagebuch einer Reise durch die Portugiesische Provinz Alentejo." This journey through the province Alentejo offers but every day fare: *nada que pão*, to borrow the author's Portuguese: the words signify *nothing but bread*, and are the usual answer of the innkeepers to our traveller, when he asks what he can have for dinner.

"Geographie der Griechen und Römer, von CONRAD MANNERT." A sixth part of this admirable Ancient Geography has just appeared. The whole work should be translated without delay.

"Pragmatische Geschichte der Zölle in Deutschland." A History of Tolls in Germany, compiled by the labour of J. W. von Ulmentlein.

"Ueber Einrichtung einer Telegrafischen Correspondenz zwischen Hamburg und Cuxhaven." The author of this pamphlet thinks that the expence now incurred by sending expresses to and from Cuxhaven, would more than pay for the erection and working of telegraphs, which might transmit in less time the sufficient intelligence. Telegraphs are so very slow in spelling their words, that where details are necessary, as is mostly the case in mercantile correspondence, a single letter might busy the suite of telegraphs a whole morning: they cannot therefore be employed by a numerous public, but must remain a monopoly. Single merchants will find it cheaper to send expresses.

"Dänemarks Städte und Schlösser. These views of the principal buildings and

and towns in Denmark are accompanied with the requisite description, and comprize in ten numbers the more prominent objects of curiosity. The artist Brun and the writer Sauder Niemp have agreeably united their talents.

“Hauptveränderungen von Berlin.” The alterations of Berlin in building, police, and other respects, are here historically detailed, with a micrology tedious to strangers, or cursory passengers; but it tends to inspire the native with a spirit of public improvement, to criticize every court of justice, to prose over every church-porch, and animadvert at every post.

#### PHILOLOGY.

“Horatii Opera ad exemplar Bentleii curavit J. C. F. WETZEL, 2 vols.” A good edition of Horace is much wanted; that of the industrious Gessner displays little taste and less sagacity; he illustrates the lucid, and leaves in shadow the obscure. This professes to be an improvement, it is a curtailment, of the edition of Bentley.

“Justinus des Märtyrers Apologie.” The apology of Justin Martyr, and his book on the Monarchy of God, are here printed off both in Greek and German. A life and some comments are affixed.

“Morgensternii Oratio de Litteris Humanioribus.” An inaugural Dissertation, of a Professor of Poetry, which displays the daped hoard of information.

“Σχολια ἐπὶ Πλάτωνα ex Codicibus mularum Bibliothecarum primum collegit D. RUHNKENIUS.” This unfinished, long-expected work, will of course be shelved with eagerness in the libraries of scholars: it belongs no doubt to that order of admirably learned labours, so glorious in the classical world, which few will read and nobody complete.

“Antylli Veteris Chirurgi τα λειψανα—Præfide C. SPRENGEL. An imperfect collection of the fragments of a surgeon, who flourished under Dioclesian, and has been erroneously supposed to have invented couching.

“J. Stobæi Sermones e MSS. Codicibus emendatos edidit N. SCHOW.” This edition is distinguished by the command of far-fetched resources, which it displays, by the curious extent of contributory reading.

“Handbuch der Metrik von G. HERMANN.” This Author, already well-known to scholars by his *De Metris Poetarum Græcorum et Romanorum*, lib. III. is now teaching his System in the Vernacular Tongue,

#### BELLES LETTRES AND MISCELLANIES.

“WIELAND'S Agathodæmon,” is a History of Apollonius of Tyana, divested of the miraculous incidents with which it has descended down to us, and embellished into an agreeable, as well as probable narrative.

“Aristippus und sein Zeitalter,” by the same author, displays his erudite familiarity with Greek sects of philosophy.

“Darstellungen zu Verschönerung der Gärten.” A Theory of Landscape-gardening was published in 1779, by HIRSCHFELD, enriched with elegant designs, which have contributed to diffuse in Germany a taste for picturesque embellishment. This volume contains a supply of designs for alcoves, temples, tombs, bridges, aviaries, green-houses, ice-houses, islands, fishing hovels, bathing-huts, cascades, and other appendages, which, for purposes of ornament or luxury, are often wished for in pleasure-grounds.

“Propylæen herausgegeben von GÖTTE.” The author of Werter's Sufferings, of Egmont, of Iphigenia in Tauris, has now consecrated his talents to the philosophy of taste, especially as far as relates to the plastic arts. He may instinctively be a good connoisseur; but he has not the art of anatomizing neatly his own motives of decision, and of satisfying his reader that they are adequate. Sultzer who has written on Genius with Taste, and Diderot who has written on Taste with Genius, had this art: but the vague rhapsodies of Winkelmann are beneath the imitation of Göthe.

“HERDER'S Kalligone.”—Some years ago, Herder aimed at the Kritik der Vernunft, an eloquent book, entitled Metakritik, which lowered in the elegant world that high opinion they had been content to adopt, concerning Kant. He has now aimed at the Kritik de Urtheilskraft, a similar diatribe, entitled Kalligone. The antagonists are in antithesis. Kant has more logic than taste; Herder more taste than logic. Kant is remarked for the insipid dryness, Herder for the many-flavoured juiciness of his style. Kant is a close subdividing reasoner, who dissects his thoughts in logarithms; Herder is a vague sweeping declaimer, who multiplies metaphors infinitesimally. Without out-reasoning Kant, Herder will persuade the public no more to listen to the tasteless jargon, and subtle syllogisms of the philosopher of Königsberg.

Novels, Poems, Plays, and Periodical Trash, without end, press upon us for notice—it must be left to the weeders.



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